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THE LIMA NEWS.

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BACON'S MEN.

It Is Reported That they Were Massacred by the Indians.

BACON SAID TO BE AMONG DEAD

Heroes of Santiago Fought for Their Lives in a Wilderness Surrounded By the Redskins.

PREPARING A MEAL WHEN ATTACKED.

The Soldiers Quickly Formed and Began Firing With Desperate Fury on the Enemy.

Last Reports Indicate That 100 Men Were Cruelly Massacred—A General Uprising of the Reds Probable—Three Companies 3d Infantry Ordered Out.

Special to The News.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 5.—An uncommed rumor has reached here that e soldiers and Gen Bacon have been assacred by the Indians at Leech ke. A Brainerd operator says this ported massacre is true.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 5.—A hard ht with the Indians occurred Wedsday and the reports from the scene the battle on the other side of Leech ke are somewhat conflicting, although all reports agree that the re lt has been considerable shedding blood and some loss of life on both es.

No word has come from the front for veral hours, which fact is considered mewhat ominous. The most serious port is that the detachment of troops th Gen Bacon was massacred, the neral himself being said to be among e dead.

Three newspaper correspondents, ll of the St. Paul Pioneer Press; aton, of the Minneapolis Tribune, d Knapren, of the Minneapolis mes, are known to have been in the ht and one report is that they re killed, while another says they e now prisoners in the hands of the dians. This little town has been l of excitement all day and as the ports from the other side of the lake me in the people became frantic and l orts were made to get up a force to to the help of the troops. This ll be sent in a few hours, reenforcements coming on a special train from ainerd. However, additional soers are most needed and the feeling genera. that they can not come too on.

Wednesday's fight occurred 30 miles m Walker on a point jutting out o the lake near Bear island. The diers, 106 strong under command Gen John M. Bacon and Maj Wilson, had arrived here last evening l at half-past four this morning y went on board boats, and were ried to the point named, where a ding was made with considerable ficulty, a gale having started up retty lively sea. The landing was cted at about 8 o'clock. Scouts re hustled through the bush in ry direction, and for three hours trace of the Indians could be found. ery precaution against ambush had n taken. Finally, at about half-t eleven the soldiers were drawn in an open spree near the shore the lake and preparations e about to begin for din The soldiers were still ine though the coffee making had mmenced. Suddenly a shot was fired n the house of Bog-Ah-Mah-Ge-g, the Indian who has been the d and center of this whole diffiy. Ex-Marshal Ed Harris, a Walker f-breed, was struck, his arm being ken This shot seemed to be a sig for immediately shots came from ry direction and three men pped and were carried to the rear. e soldiers, who are veterans, not ne of the Santiago battle, but of ny an Indian skirmish, knew what to, and at the first shot all found lter and awaited another volto tell them where to shoot. Gen. on and Maj. Wilkinson steadied ir men with encouraging words, with a second volley the Indians mpted a rush on the soldiers. The tling volley from the regulars that t the oncoming reds stopped the h and drove back the Indians, alugh half a dozen of them were nned by the soldiers' fire. The fire from the Pillagers then became more scattering and the soldiers made a fine charge and drove them back, though the firing continued. The steamers on which the soldiers had come as well as those used by the newspaper correspondents were fired on by the Indians with effect. Inspector Tinker received a shot in the leg and had his sleeve riddled.

Hill of the Pioneer Press, Beaton of the Tribune and the Times' correspondent had landed prior to the arrival of the soldiers, a previous experience having made them believe the danger was slight. They were thus brought into the thick of the fight and fought with the soldiers. The men on the steamers saw them in the fight taking vigorous part with their revolvers until they were compelled to fly closely pursued by the painted savages. Wednesday night an Indian who arrived from Bear island stated that all the men out of uniform had been killed, but that he could not tell how many soldiers had been shot.

No direct word has come from either correspondents who were with the troops or from the soldiers. This is looked on as additional cause for apprehension, as it is believed that Gen. Bacon would have sent back some official information had it been possible to do so. No word whatever has come from him. Neither has it been possible to confirm the report that the entire detachment has been wiped out.

The outlook at this hour is that the agency Indians may go on the war path at any moment. They have been holding a council all night and reports received every half hour by runners describing the condition of affairs. Two of the old chiefs want war, but there are others who are trying desperately to stem the tide of discontent and to prevent any conflict with the troops. The two correspondents, who are still in Walker, started for the island Wednesday night, and hope to get back in time to give some idea of the situation and as to whether the other newspaper men and the soldiers still live.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Secretary Bliss received a telegram Wednesday night from Indian Inspector Tinker, announcing a fight with the Pillager Indians in Minnesota Wednesday. It did not say how many were killed. Marshal O'Connor wired Attorney General Griggs that a general Indian uprising was imminent.

On receipt of these advices Secretary Alger ordered reinforcements sent to the scene at once on a special train, if necessary, and with a Gatling gun if needed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 6.—Orders were issued late Wednesday night for additional troops to go to Leech lake and 200 soldiers will leave for there on a special train early in the morning, reaching the scene of trouble early Thursday afternoon. This is in accordance with a telegram from Adj. Gen Corbin to Lieut. Col. Sturgis, assistant adjutant general for the department of Dakota.

The Pillager and other neighboring Indians of the White Earth reservation claim to have many reasons for their present outcrop, although the direct trouble with the Pillagers comes over attempts to bring in some of the Indians to the United States court at Duluth in connection with liquor selling cases.

Their grievances go back through many years and there have been legislative and other attempts to settle them, one of the latest being the Nelson law regarding the sale of timber on the Indian lands. However the Indians claimed that the method of disposing of this was both cumbersome and expensive and that they were the sufferers. In regard to serving as as witnesses in illegal liquor selling cases, they claimed that the deputy marshals left them to find their own way home from Duluth without having paid them the proper mileage. This is denied by the deputies. The leader in the trouble with the Pillagers is an old warrior Bog-Ah-Mah-Ge-Shig, not a chief, who recently returned from court and was soon afterwards sought again by the deputies. He alleged ill-treatment in being turned adrift penniless in Duluth and aroused the other Indians to protest against the way he claimed to have been treated. The United States marshal insists that the old man's story is unfounded but the reds had been stirred up to such a pitch that trouble apparently became unavoidable, in view of the deeply seated feeling of general ill-treatment in regard to their timber lands and their lands and rights in general.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—A telegram received at midnight from Walker, Minn., says a fierce fight between the Indians and the troops is still in progress. Marshal O'Connor reports several casualties among the soldiers, but does not give the number. A special train is coming from Brainerd with a hundred armed citizens.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 6.—With the single exception of Santiago there was not as bloody a land battle fought during the Hispano-American war as that which occurred around the hour of noon Wednesday away off on the border land of Minnesota civilization—Bear island, Leech lake. There are dead Indians all over this island Wednesday night. There may be a half dozen of them, as reported in the early evening bulletins, and there may be 40. The place is so isolated, 18 miles by water east of this point, there is so much confusion and the people are in such a state of fright that it is difficult to get any further information than that a fierce fight, lasting over three hours, has occurred; that a lot of red men and white men were killed, and that the Indians are not yet under control. The battle began at 11:10 and was not ended until shortly before 2.

Minneapolis, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Walker, dated eight thirty this morning, says: "A force of eighty men, under General Bacon, who went to Bear Island to subdue the Pillager Indians, has been annihilated. I do not know whether Inspector Tinker has more information than I have, but he sent word to the war department last night that the Third regiment infantry detachment, had been wiped out. Either the troops have been driven inland or there are none of them left." A special train left Fort Snelling at 7:50 this morning with Companies B, F and H, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hatbach, third infantry. It will be rushed to the front, but cannot reach Walker before 2 o'clock this afternoon under the most favorable conditions. There are two hundred picked men in the detachment and they have three days' rations and an abundance of ammunition. Gatling gun is a part of the equipment and further reinforcements will be ready to start at an instant's notice.

The army officers here do not believe that Gen. Bacon and his command have been annihilated. They point out that he is an experienced Indian fighter and that the country there is not favorable for ambuscade. They, however, in a manner condemn the policy of the government in sending a handful of men to fight several times their number. A great show of force, in many instances, prevents loss of life.

Walker, Minn., Sept. 6.—Major Wilkinson and six privates and one Indian policeman are dead, and Colonel Sheehan slightly wounded. There has been desperate fighting all morning. Thirty Indians are dead. Bacon's command is intrenched in a good position and can hold out as long as their ammunition lasts.

The Galveston, La Porte & Houston railroad was sold Wednesday by Special Master John Grant, under order of the United States circuit court, to J. L. Smith, of Kansas City, for $425,000.

The ex-cruiser St. Louis Wednesday left Cramps' ship yard, where she has been for weeks, for New York, where she will resume her service as a part of the fleet of the International Navigation Co.

"THE HAUNTING HORROR" OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

OHIO NEWS.

New and Interesting Happenings Within Our Borders.

HALDEMAN SURRENDERS.

He Gave Himself Up to Mayor Davis, of Lockland, on the Charge of Manslaughter—Released on Bond.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—William Haldeman returned from Chicago Wednesday morning; surrendered himself to Mayor Davis, of Lockland, on the warrant charging manslaughter for the slaying of J. C. Richardson; pleaded not guilty; waived examination and was bound over to the grand jury in $5,000.

John D. McLaren, Samuel Bailey and Harry Probasco are Haldeman's sureties.

The police declare that the warrant charging murder will also be served and that Haldeman will be sent to jail.

Dies in the Lodge Room.

ELYRIA, O., Oct. 6.—While at work in the Masonic lodge room, in this city, at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, Dr. W. F. McLean, a prominent mason, was attacked with heart failure, and died within a few minutes. For several years he had been surgeon for the Lake Shore railroad in this vicinity and president of the board of health here. He was 65 years of age, and leaves a widow here and one son, who edits a newspaper at Ludington, Mich.

Jobs Sorely Afflicted.

NELSONVILLE, O., Oct. 6.—Typhoid fever has broken out among the poor miners of Jobs. It is said to be due to lack of good, wholesome food and surrounding conditions. Three children of one miner are sick and he is penniless. The men have been out of work for months.

Clairvoyant in Jail.

GREENVILLE, O., Oct. 6.—Dr. Alphonso Valo, alias Prof. Leo, the clairvoyant, was bound over to the grand jury Wednesday afternoon in the sum of $1,000. He went to jail on a charge of larceny. He sold a farm alleged not to be his to Mrs. Sarah Aukerman, his landlady.

Stubborn Witness.

WEST UNION, O., Oct. 6.—Bud Logan, of Ironton, a witness in a case in the common pleas court here, Wednesday, when put on the stand, refused to answer the question by an attorney, remaining perfectly dumb. Judge Collins sent him to jail for contempt of court.

John Brophy Paroled.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 6.—John Brophy, the ex-constable of Franklin county, sent to the penitentiary in 1896 for uttering and publishing forged paper, was released on parole by the board of managers Wednesday afternoon. His time would have expired in two months.

Took the Laudanum Route.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., Oct. 6.—John Crayne, a contractor and builder, committed suicide Tuesday night with laudanum. His body was found in his room about noon Thursday. Intemperance and despondency over business matters were the cause.

Found Dead in a Field.

MCCONNELLSVILLE, O., Oct. 6.—John Menzer, a farm hand in Bristol township, who had been missing some days, was found dead in a field some distance from home. His death is supposed to have resulted from intoxication.

Dropped Dead at the Bench.

WARREN, O., Oct. 6.—C. A. Wighton, of Akron, was robbed Tuesday night of a diamond pin valued at $160. L. N. Hathaway, of Chardon, was also robbed of a diamond pin, and other losses from pickpockets are reported.

Dog's Terrible Work.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Oct. 6.—Warren McIntyre, aged 8, was attacked and terribly lacerated by a vicious dog Wednesday afternoon. The calf of the child's right leg was torn almost away. His condition is very serious.

Edgar Johnson Bound Over.

AKRON, O., Oct. 6.—Edgar Johnson, the self-confessed murderer of Oscar Osborne, was bound over to await the action of the grand jury Wednesday and was removed from the city prison to the county jail.

Embezzler Drops Dead.

ZANESVILLE, O., Oct. 6.—A few days ago J. H. Gant, a prominent real estate dealer and loan agent, was arrested on the charge of embezzlement. Shortly after noon Wednesday he dropped dead.

Signal Corps Welcomed at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 6.—Three hundred people were at the Big Four depot Wednesday morning to welcome the members of the United States signal corps who arrived from Porto Rico.

Mysteriously Missing.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 6.—Charles Durner, of 409 South Pearl street, this city, has mysteriously disappeared, and it is feared that he has committed suicide.

Slot Machines Must Go.

BOWLING GREEN, O., Oct. 6.—An order has been issued by Mayor Campbell to the effect that all slot machines must be taken out of the city in 24 hours.

To Pave Streets.

BRIDGEPORT, O., Oct. 6.—The city council passed a resolution to issue $75,000 of bonds to pave every street not already paved.

TROUBLE IN HAVANA.

Speed There From Playa Del Este With All Possible Haste.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Cuba, Oct. 6.—A report reached here Wednesday afternoon that there is trouble in Havana, but the nature of it could not be learned. The auxiliary cruiser Scorpion, which arrived here Wednesday morning, received orders to sail for Havana immediately. The cruiser Newark sailed Tuesday for Port Antonio.

NO "CAMP HORRORS."

Food Was Plenty in the Soldiers' Camp at Santiago de Cuba, Says Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Gen. Wheeler resumed his testimony before the war investigation commission Wednesday morning, a half-hour executive session preceding his entrance.

The review of the charges formulated by the New York World was continued:

"If there were any 'camp horrors,'" said the witness, "the commander of the camp was responsible for he had authority to get all that was necessary for the comfort of the men. I do not believe there was any lack of food."

Mrs. Botkin Will Be Extradited.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—Gov. Budd Wednesday afternoon decided to issue extradition papers in the case of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, accused of the poisoning of Mrs. John P. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. Joshua P. Deane. The governor stated that he took this action to throw the case into the courts for decision.

Will Fight in Syracuse.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—C. M. Wilson, secretary of the Hawthorne club, in an interview with the sporting editor of the News Wednesday said: "You can say for me as secretary of the Hawthorne club, that the Corbett-McCoy fight will take place in Syracuse, October 15."

Dreyfus Case Reopened.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—A formal application for a revision of the Dreyfus case was entered Wednesday on the docket of the court of cassation. The procedure for reopening the case has, therefore, definitely commenced.

Wednesday's Games.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Washington baseball team defeated the Brooklyns in a score of 2 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—The Pittsburghs defeated the Browns by a score of 8 to 6.

Treasurer of Vassar College Dead.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Willard L. Dean, treasurer of Vassar college, died suddenly of heart disease, aged 57 years.

STORM REPORTS.

News From the Stricken Districts Along the Southern Coast Coming in Slowly.

ABOUT A HUNDRED LIVES WERE LOST.

Great Destruction of Life and Property in the Rice Fields of Glynn and McIntosh.

The Damage By Wind and Rain Extended Inland 100 Miles in Some Cases—The Damage to Shipping is Reported to Be Heavy.

Special to The News.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 6.—News from the storm-stricken districts along the coast is coming in gradually, and it is probable that a hundred lives have been lost. News by way of a boat which arrived Wednesday is that 50 people were drowned at Fernandina.

From Campbell island, inhabited by about forty colored people it is reported that all but three were drowned. At Brunswick four people lost their lives and at Jesup, 100 miles from the coast, one man was killed in a building blown down by the storm.

At Sterling Station, Charles Wright, a merchant, reports the disasters from the flood great to lives and property in the rice field portion of Glynn and McIntosh. There are a number of small islands at various points around Brunswick, Fernandina and Darien on which small groups of families live. It will be some days before accurate reports are heard from these points. At Darien the water is reported high and the town badly damaged. There are many rumors of loss of life but all of the reports thus far received are believed to be exaggerated. Many of those who bring news left the scene of the storm during its height and consequently can not be expected to give accurate information. The damage by wind and rain has been enormous and extends inland 100 miles in some cases. The [illegible] collided with a small schooner, the Minnie and sunk her. The Minnie had on board 3,000 pounds of dynamite. At Fernandina the tug Gladiator is said to have landed in the middle of the town. Mrs. Lucy Carnegie's magnificent yacht, Dungeness, is badly damaged. The Cumberland island pilot boat Maud Helen, was landed high on a bluff in Burbanks yard.

The schooner Edia and Emma, with a cargo of coal, is on shore at Jekyl island near Charleston. The Jekyl Island club launches landed in the club house yards and the water has destroyed considerable of the club's property.

On St. Simon's island along the beach, lined with summer resorters' cottages, the tide wrought devastation. Reports are that all the cottages have been wrecked. St. Simon's mills and other property on the opposite end of the island are not badly damaged, being protected by the timber lands.

Turks Must Evacuate Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 6.—The collective note of Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia, demanding the withdrawal of the Turkish troops in the island of Crete, was presented to the Turkish government Wednesday. It insists that the Turkish troops must evacuate the island of Crete within a month from Wednesday, their withdrawal to commence within a fortnight.

The Norwegian bark Siemen, Capt. Lorenzen, from Apalachicola, June 13, for Buenos Ayres, was picked up by the Italian bark Speme on September 3. The captain, first and second officers and three of the crew were dead. There was nobody aboard the vessel capable of navigating her.

Cervera Will Be a Life Senator.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—It is announced that Adm. Cervera will be appointed a life senator.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

Three Hundred Muskets, Four Cannon and Ammunition Captured by Spanish Troops in the Philippines.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—An official dispatch from Iloilo reports the landing of Spanish troops caused a panic among the insurgents, and that 300 muskets, four cannon, a quantity of ammunition and a flag were captured, and 18 Spaniards who had been held as prisoners were released. The insurgents dispersed and many of them withdrew to the mountains while some surrendered. The clergy and other inhabitants made a demonstration in favor of Spain.

Communication with Cebu has been restored.

Thirty-six Spaniards were killed in other encounters.

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THE RUSH OF THE OREGON

They held her south to Magellan's mouth
Then east they steered her, forty through the farther gate of the (Dutch) strait,
And then they held her north.

Six thousand miles to the Indian Isles
And the Oregon rushed home
Her wake a swirl of jade and pearl,
Her bow a send of foam.

And when at Rio the cable sang
"There is war, grim war with Spain"
The swart crews grinned, and stroked their guns,
And thought on the mangled Maine.

In the glimmered gloom of the engine room
There was joy to each grimy soul,
And fainting men sprang up again
And heaped the blazing coal.

Good need was there to go with care;
But every sailor prayed
Gun for gun or six to one
To meet them, unafraid.

Her goal at last! With joyous blast
She hailed the welcoming roar
Of hungry sea-wolves curved along
The strong-hilled Cuban shore.

Long nights went by. Her beamed eye
Unwavering searched the bay
Where, trapped and penned for a certain end,
The Spanish squadron lay.

Out of the harbor a curl of smoke—
And a watchful gun rang clear;
Out of the channel the squadron broke
Like a bevy of frightened deer.

Then there was shouting for "steam, more steam!"
And fires glowed white and red,
And guns were manned and range planned,
And the great ships leaped ahead.

Then there was roaring of chorusing guns,
Shatter of shell and spray.
And who but the rushing Oregon
Was fiercest in chase and fray?

For her mighty wake was a seething snake;
Her bow was a billow of foam;
Like the mailed fists of an angry wight
Her shot drove crashing home.

Pride of the Spanish navy, ho!
Flee like a hounded beast!
For the ship of the Northwest strikes a blow
For the ship of the far Northeast!

In quivering joy she surged ahead
Aflame with flashing bars,
And on ran the Oregon's gold and red
Across the clustered stars.

Desperate dash and daring rash
Are grand in peace and war,
But the calm, deep hate that can plan and wait
Is deadlier by far.

Glory to share? Aye, and to spare;
But the chiefest is hers by right
Of a rush of 14,000 miles
For the chance of a bitter fight.
—Anon.

The Bonanza Boy Farmer.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes that Charlie Johanson, popularly known throughout the Red River valley as the "Bonanza Boy Farmer," expects to clear nearly $6 000 on the products of his farm this year.

The story of the Johanson children—Charlie, Frank and Lena—is one of more than ordinary interest. It is a striking example and an object lesson of what can be done by three determined children practically alone with only a roof to cover them.

Twelve years ago John Johanson left his home in Norway and came to the United States. He left a wife and two boys—Charlie, aged 5, and Frank, aged 2—intending to send for them as soon as he had located and furnished a home for them in America. He had only just enough money to get him to New York and to support him, after a fashion, for a few weeks after his arrival. He had leased the little plot of ground in Norway, where his little family lived, for seven years, and had paid the full amount of the lease before leaving. His wife, with the little help that their oldest boy could give her, had undertaken the task of providing for the support of herself and children out of such time as John could send them money to follow him.

Johanson was a frugal, thrifty and saving man, and, although he met with many obstacles when he first landed, and was thrown among strangers, he kept up his courage with thoughts of his little family so far away (which had been increased by the addition of a baby girl born shortly after his departure), and he soon accumulated enough money to buy a few farming utensils and a team of broken down, almost worthless street car horses, together with an old wagon. These he obtained in Chicago.

With but a few dollars in his pocket he, one bright April morning in 1889, left Chicago with all his belongings, heading his horses toward the great Northwest. After many weary weeks of traveling over rough and unimproved roads, the half-starved man and worn-out horses arrived in Crookston. Here misfortune overtook him. One horse sickened and died, and the other broke his leg and had to be shot. It was a crushing blow to Johanson. Over half of his earnings for nearly two years were gone. It meant two more years of struggling with the world before he could have his family with him. But the dogged determination which had characterized his actions from the time he landed asserted itself and he went to work at anything he could get to do. He lived during the winter on what he could pick up by doing odd jobs for the city merchants and others.

In the spring of 1890 Johanson obtained work on a farm near here, and as the crops of that year being bountiful, the price of wheat high and help scarce, he was kept busy at good wages until after harvest. The farmer, William Jorgenson, for whom he worked, was one of his own countrymen. He explained the land laws of the country to Johanson and told him where he could obtain a homestead. Johanson had already taken out his first papers, thereby declaring his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and in the fall of 1890 he entered a homestead on 160 acres of farming land about thirty miles from Crookston. He bought a horse and some lumber, tools, nails, etc., with the money he had earned during the summer, and before the first snow of winter had fallen he had put up a small shanty on his claim. There he lived all winter, undergoing a great deal of hardship. The next summer he worked for his old employer, but in 1892 he worked his own farm, produced his first crop of wheat and cleared enough money to enable him to send for his little family.

Before the joyful letter containing the money to pay the passage of his wife and children from Norway to Crookston reached his good wife she was no more. She had contracted a cold, which brought on quick consumption, and she died just a few days before the letter arrived at the little Norwegian town. The children were just about to be farmed out to their friends and neighbors when the letter arrived.

After the receipt of the good tidings from America the United States consul at one of the larger towns was consulted with, and he secured passage for the children on one of the transatlantic steamers, and the young travelers were soon on their way to their new home.

The entire responsibility for their care and safety fell upon Charlie, who was not quite 11 years old. Each child was tagged as follows:

"Forward to John Johanson, Crookston, Minn., United States of America," and the tickets, together with the money that was left over after their purchase were sewed on to the inside lining of Charlie's coat.

Their friends in Norway supplied them with several baskets of good things to eat, and thus they started on their long journey. Neither of the children could speak a word of English, but the United States consul gave them instructions to the superintendents of police at New York, Chicago, and St. Paul, and instructed Charlie to show them to any person that spoke to him on his arrival in New York. The letters explained who they were, and requested the police to look out for them. It is needless to say that they arrived in Crookston all right, without having suffered any hardships and without incident. An account of their journey was printed in a number of newspapers at the time. Arriving in Crookston, the children were met by their father, and for two years the little motherless tots lived on the farm, happy in the love of a kind father, who never tired of trying to better their condition.

In the fall of 1896, after five years' continuous residence on his claim, in only one of which Johanson's crop failed, he took out his second papers, became a full-fledged citizen of the United States, and secured a patent from the government for the land. It was shortly after this that another great sorrow came into the lives of the children. Their father, while driving to town with a load of grain, was thrown from his wagon and fatally hurt. He lived in an almost helpless condition for six months after his injury, during which time all of the duties and responsibilities of the household and farm fell on the shoulders of little Charlie, who was but 15 years old.

During the winter of 1896-'97, John Johanson died, leaving his estate to his children and appointing his old employer, Jorgenson, as their guardian.

Charlie persuaded their guardian not to sell the farm, but to let himself and brother and sister try to run it. The old farmer knew that Charlie had been a great help to his father about the farm, and that it would require hard work to produce enough for the children to live on, so he decided to let them go ahead, keeping an eye on them in the meanwhile to see that they did not want for anything.

Charlie hired a man on shares to help him with the heavy work, while Frank and Lena looked after the poultry, the vegetable garden, and their two cows, while all three pitched in and did the housework. The first crop was a success, and brought a handsome price. A Minneapolis grain man, who was traveling through the country buying wheat during the harvest, took entire charge of the marketing of the crop for Charlie. He stored it in one of the large elevators and waited until the price reached a good round figure, when he disposed of it for his young clients and turned over the entire proceeds to them, not charging the customary commission. Eighteen hundred dollars clear gain for the Johanson children came from one year's crop.

This, of course, served to stimulate Charlie, and he immediately began to make preparations for the harvest of 1898. Improved farming implements were purchased, a woman was hired to do the housework, Frank and Lena were sent to school, and two men were employed and put to work breaking in new land for the next season's crop. At the suggestion of his Minneapolis friend 150 more chickens were purchased and this branch of the business was turned over to Lena and Frank.

Early this spring there was great activity on the Johanson homestead, and more than twice as large an acreage of wheat was put in and ten acres was put in flax as an experiment. And now comes the harvest. All anxiety is past. The crop is assured. It is a phenomenal one. It is estimated at twenty-eight bushels to the acre. Harvesting has begun and the crop will soon be marketed. The profit on the wheat alone, it is estimated, will reach $5,000, while the flax will bring $650 more and the chickens have already earned $150 more than their keep, with the holidays coming on, when the young chickens will be killed and marketed.

Charlie, of course, is happy; but, without a thought of himself, he is already planning for an equal division of the entire products of the farm between his brother and sister. He insists that the money shall be invested for them, to assure them the benefits of an education. He intends to send both of them through the public schools and then to college. As for himself, he says that if he has one more year as successful as this one he will turn the management of the farm over to his good friend and guardian to run on shares and go to school himself.

Charlie's fame as a manager has spread throughout the entire country hereabouts, and unless all signs fail he will, in a few years, be one of the solid men of the state.

With his sunny disposition, cheerful manner, and kind and winning ways he is a favorite with every one, and his remarkable success and extensive farm interests have earned for him the title of "The Bonanza Boy Farmer," by which he is known throughout the Red River valley.

I'll Pay You for That.

A hen trod on a duck's foot. She did not mean to do it, and it did not hurt her much. But the duck said, "I'll pay you for that!" So the duck flew at the hen, but as she did so her wing struck an old goose who stood close by. "I'll pay you for that!" cried the goose, and she flew at the duck; but as she did so her foot tore the fur of a cat who was just then in the yard. "I'll pay you for that!" said the cat, and she started for the goose; but as she did so her claw caught in the fur of a dog. "I'll pay you for that!" cried he, and jumped at the cat, but as he did so his leg struck an old cow who stood by the gate. "I'll pay you for that!" cried she, and she ran at the dog; but as she did so her horn grazed the skin of a horse who stood by a tree. "I'll pay you for cow. What a noise there was! The horse flew at the cow, and the cow at the dog, and the dog at the cat, and the cat at the goose, and the goose at the duck, and the duck at the hen. What a fuss there was, and all because the hen accidentally stepped on the duck's toes! "Hi hi! What's all this?" cried the man who had the care of them. "I cannot have all this. You may stay here," he said to the hen. But he drove the duck to the pond, the goose to the field, the cat to the barn, the dog to his house, the cow to her yard, and the horse to his stall. And so all their good times were over, because the duck would not overlook a little hurt which was not intended.—Great Thoughts.

THE STRANGER ON THE SILL.

Between broad fields of wheat and corn
Is the lowly home where I was born;
The peach tree leans against the wall,
And the woodbine wanders over all;
There is the shady door-way still,
But a stranger's foot has crossed the sill.

There is the barn; and, as of yore,
I can smell the hay from the open door,
And see the busy swallows throng,
And hear the pewee's mournful song.
But the stranger comes; O painful proof—
His sheaves are piled to the heated roof.

There is the orchard—the very trees
Where my childhood knew long hours of ease
And watched the shadowy moments run
Till my life imbibed more shade than sun;
The swing from the bough still sweeps the air,
But the stranger's children are swinging there.

There bubbles the shady spring below,
With its bulrush brook where the hazels grow;
'T was there I found the calamus root,
And watched the minnows poise and shoot,
And heard the robin lave his wing;
But the stranger's bucket is at the spring.
—Anon.

Tomato Figs.—Scald and peel the tomatoes, then weigh them, place them in a stone jar with an equal amount of sugar and let them stand two days, then pour off the syrup and boil and skim until no scum rises. Pour it over the tomatoes and let them stand two days as before, pour off, boil and skim a second time and a third time. After the third time they are fit to dry if the weather is good, if not let them stand in syrup until drying weather. Place on earthen dishes and dry in the sun, which will take about a week, after which pack them in wooden boxes with fine white paper between the layers; so prepared they will keep for years.—Vaughan's Vegetable Cook Book.

IS A GRAND MISSION.

TO TEACH PORTO RICANS HOW TO BE AMERICANS.

Professor Hostos Was Exiled from His Native Island for Preaching the Liberty He Now Goes to Expound—The President Favors His Mission.

(New York Letter.)

PROF. E. M. HOSTOS, an exiled Porto Rican, and famous educator, recently from Chili and Venezuela, and the founder of the Liga de Patriotas Puertorigunos, or Association of Patriotic Porto Ricans, sails this week for the island of his birth on a mission of the utmost importance to his countrymen; one, indeed, that may determine their condition, both politically and economically, for many years to come.

He goes as the delegate of the Liga, whose members have subscribed the funds for his expenses, but the report he is to make as soon as he has collected his data will be not for the members of the Liga only, but for the United States government at Washington, as well.

He is to do two things: He will study the mind of the Porto Ricans to learn how the islanders look upon the new order of things to be brought about by Spain ceding Porto Rico to the United States, and he will endeavor to make clear to them the possibilities for improving the condition of the island when the new order shall be established. This will be the more difficult part of the professor's tasks, as, when the first enthusiasm sprung from the feeling of liberation has subsided, the islanders will find themselves at sea figuratively as well as literally.

They do not know what the United States government can do for them; they are far from comprehending the situation, and equally far from knowing how to take advantage of the new conditions. Prof. Hostos who is a profound student of international law, a man of extensive travel and of wide experience as an organizer of educational system in Chili, Cuba, Venezuela and other countries, believing that he will be able to enlighten them. His compatriots on the island though they have not seen him for many years, cherish his name with high regard. This fact will be greatly to his advantage, for he will speak as one having authority and will be listened to with respect.

The professor was born in Mayaguez, Porto Rico, 59 years ago. After some private schooling his father sent him to Madrid, where he studied literature and law. He made great progress and when he was still a young man had made a reputation for himself throughout the Spanish speaking world in two distinct fields—as a romance writer and as an essayist on international law. He is, by the way, a warm personal friend of the famous Dr. Betances and, oddly enough, of Sagasta also, and in Madrid often discussed political questions with the present prime minister of Spain, especially with regard to such as had relation to the Spanish-American colonies. When the brilliant young student returned to Porto Rico he took sides with the Liberal party, made up almost entirely of native Porto Ricans, as against the Conservative party, which comprised the Spanish officials and the land owners, nearly all of whom were Spaniards and the direct agents of these two classes, who were employed by them.

The Whigs or Liberals had hard time of it in those days, and could say little openly on account of the absolute power of the governor general, who was at the head of both the military and the civil departments of the island. Every criticism and every complaint, though it might be of the sort quite within the so-called constitutional rights of the citizens, was construed as treasonable by whatever viceregal pilferer happened at the time to be robbing the customs and bleeding franchise holders. The result was natural enough. There was vast discontent, most of it hidden, though wherever it showed itself death or exile followed.

A man could not save himself by declaring he was an Autonomist. The safest course for him to pursue was to keep quiet and not even think. Young Hostos would think, however, and would not keep quiet. This persistent rashness set others to thinking, and made the lego-romantic genius anything but a desirable citizen in the eyes of the governor general, who suggested to him that a change of scene, so long as it were permanent, would be an excellent thing.

Hostos followed the suggestion, and since his leaving he, like Dr. Betances, has devoted his life to bringing about the overthrow of Spanish rule in the Antilles. He is as famous in education and in law as Betances is in medicine and letters. Besides traveling in Europe, he visited every country in South America, and is the man who established and built up the educational systems of Chili, Venezuela and Eastern Cuba. He founded also the College of Santa Domingo. As soon as his duties permitted, Prof. Hostos left Venezuela and came to New York, where he organized the Liwa de Patriotas Puertorigunos.

M. D. HOSTOS.

THE HOLY MEN OF INDIA.

The photograph reproduced on this page is one of the most extraordinary imaginable. It depics a yogi, or fakir, or holy man of India—call him what you will—who is under a vow not to sit down or rest himself during the whole of his life. These "holy men" frequently put themselves under some perfectly preposterous vow, with the object of acquiring merit in the eyes of the gods, and thus being able to confer blessings—for substantial considerations—upon the admiring faithful. The fakir seen in the present illustration has solemnly registered a vow in the holy city of Benares not to lie down, nor sit down, nor rest himself in any way whatsoever, as long as he lives. His face and body are daubed with the gray ashes of burned cow-dung, and his hair will be seen to hang in matted locks around his spare shoulders; also he bears on his forehead the red perpendicular mark of the Vaischnar sect. Positively the only rest he permits himself night and day, year in and year out, is to lean slightly with his elbow on the stick of wood suspended from a bent pole fixed in the ground. Whilst enduring this appalling penance, the holy fakir is gaining additional merit by telling his beads constantly. There can be no manner of doubt that these men do undergo most ghastly sufferings, and yet, somehow, they live to a fairly old age, and never seem to come to much harm. Furthermore they possess, or

DEVOTEE UNDER A VOW NEVER TO SIT DOWN OR REST.
(From a Photo.)

seem to possess, certain apparently supernatural powers in the way of divination, prophecy and miracle working. All these are no doubt tricks, but they are tricks of a particularly obscure kind.

BREAKING A "MILL."

By Stuart Francis.

"Now keep them going, boys! Look at that cow and calf in the lead! Two to one she'll monkey around about the time she strikes the current—then we'll have a mill."

A party of cowboys were shouting and yelling at a herd of cattle that they were driving across one of our large Western rivers. There are few men who do not dread getting cattle over these rivers when they are swollen, as they are every spring, by the rains and the melting of snow in the mountains. Streams that are ordinarily easily crossed at the fords are then mountain torrents, and it is often extremely dangerous to attempt a crossing.

At this season of the year large herds of cattle are being driven from one point to another, the object being to return them to their own range, or to the vicinity of the range to which they belong, from which location they have strayed during the previous winter.

On these drives it often becomes necessary to cross quite large streams. Sometimes the herds are driven easily, but at other times, when the cattle in the lead get into the strong current, they drift down the stream until they can swim into less swiftly running water, of course returning toward the bank from which they have been driven. In the meantime, as the cowboys keep driving and shouting, they turn again with the rest of the herd. Other animals do the same, until the majority, or at least a large proportion of the stock, are swimming in a circle.

This is called "milling" and is much dreaded; for there is but one effectual way of "breaking a mill" that is, to ride in on the down-stream side of the cattle to the current, and heading back the animals as they drift, try to start them across the swift portion of the stream; if a few can be forced across, the others follow quite readily.

On this occasion it was as Joe Reeves, speaking as above, had predicted. When the cow and calf that were near the lead struck the swift current, the cow began to manifest great uneasiness regarding the welfare of her calf, and turned to it to assure herself of its safety. Other animals became interested in the movements of the two, and soon there was a mill.

"Joe, how do you like that? Will you break it?"

"Well, Bob, I can't say I hanker after the job but I can try as hard as anybody."

The speaker dismounted, looked well to his saddle, and taking his "slicker" (a waterproof coat) from behind the cantle of his saddle, handed it to his foreman, for a man wants as little as possible on his saddle at a time like this.

"Say, Bob, you take care of that, and be sure have your quirt on a heavy riding whip—it is heavier than mine. Tell the boys to keep them going as much as they can."

Joe's horse proved to be an excellent swimmer, and in a few minutes the young man was delivering such blows upon the heads of the cattle that it looked as though he would make short work of the mill.

But unfortunately a steer which seemed to be maddened by the situation struck at the horse with his horns and cut it in the flank. The animal reared with the pain and in a second the small space it had been occupied by his fore parts was filled with cattle, all passing, swimming and striking with their horns. The horse came over on his side and back, and Joe went down. Another moment and horse and rider were being trampled by the cattle in the water.

The cowboys on the bank were horror-stricken, but this was not a rare occurrence, every time a man attempts to break a mill he realizes, as he enters the river, that he has no guarantee that he is not entering his grave.

Bob saw it all, but, like the others, could do nothing.

"Poor Joe! Another to add to the list of the river's victims, and as good a man as ever rode a saddle. Who will follow Joe Reeves? Who will break it now?" he asked, turning to the men.

Several signified their willingness and to one of them Bob said:

"Sam, you can try."

Without another word Sam rode into the river, and in due time had the leaders of the cattle across the current. After the first few had crossed it was a very easy matter to get the others to follow.

Joe Reeves' horse and saddle were discovered several months later, some twenty miles down the river, but Joe's body was never found, and the river is his sepulchre.

Admiral Farragut used to relate that a pretty girl on a Mississippi steamer was anxiously sought in marriage by five of the passengers. Viewing them all with favor, the girl applied to the captain of the boat for advice in making her selection. He suggested that she leap overboard, after he had made arrangements that would make injury to her impossible. She did as he said. Four of the suitors promptly were in after her and united in bringing her safely back to the deck.

"What shall I do now?" she perplexedly inquired of the captain.

"I don't rightly know, miss," he answered, "but it seems to me I'd take the dry one."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Decrease in Fair Haired People.

Fair-haired people are said to be becoming less numerous than formerly. The ancient Jews were a fair-haired race; now they are, with few exceptions, dark. So it is in a lesser degree with the Irish, among whom 150 years ago a dark-haired person was almost unknown.

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CAMPFIRE SKETCHES.

GOOD SHORT STORIES FOR THE VETERANS.

Some Stories of General Joseph Wheeler the Veteran of Three Wars, Mexican, Civil and Spanish-American—Subject of the Only Real War Poem of 1898.

An Echo of Santiago.

Across the sea of Arabia I sailed one troubled day
Into a painless port of rest, some weary leagues away,
And anchored there my trembling craft beneath serenest skies
That softly smiled to light the shores of Morphia's paradise.

But tho' the waving palms of peace benignant shadows hold,
Above the quiet anchorage my dreams forever unfold
The picture of two gentle hands reaching to ease my pain,
And I awake—to find them not, and pray for them—in vain!

All uselessly I search the chart of this new land's delight
For one who tiptoes in and out to soothe her lay at night,
The bending hills and whispering vales of my secluse retreat
Offer the cup of health and strength—but bring to mother sweet.

—Geo. E. Bowen in Chicago Daily News.

Stories of General Wheeler.

The stories which have clustered about Wheeler's career in this war, writes a correspondent of the New York Mail and Express, would make an interesting book all by themselves. He not only climbed a tree to reconnoiter the enemy's camp—and it wasn't a cactus or a cocoanut palm, as some of the enterprising artists tried to make us believe—but it is reported that he climbed a tree under which the capitulation was signed at Santiago, and sent a leaf thereof to each of his constituents. I am inclined to doubt this yarn. Of course, it is a picturesque thing to think of—the slender, active little general sitting in the crotch of a limb busily picking leaves enough to fill barrels, and leaving the tree as bare as a barber's pole, but it is my belief that if there really was a barrelful of leaves picked off that tree Wheeler sent some small Cuban boy up to do it. He never does an odd thing for the sake of being odd. It is certain, however, that he did send a good many of his friends leaves from "that there tree," and that they prize them most highly.

Wheeler's behavior at Santiago has furnished the subject for almost the only real war poem which has appeared during this war. You have all read it. It is called "Wheeler at Santiago," and is by James Lindsay Gordon. The poem has been copied all over the United States, and the story of that day has been told everywhere, but I am going to tell it over again. Wheeler, not being any more acclimated than the rest of the army were, was, like his men, attacked by the fever of the country, and was not able to move his head for several days. He was carried here and there, and directed operations from his cot, but when the time came to attack Santiago he was so ill that it was not thought best to inform him just when the attack would take place. But he heard the roar of the guns from afar, and he was not to be let or hindered. He told them to put him into an ambulance and take him to the front, and there is more power in the little major-general's say-so, even when he is helpless with fever, than there is in the blatant roaring of a big six-foot bully. They put him into that ambulance and started for the front. On the way they met the litters with the wounded, and the newspaper correspondents bear witness as to the miserable inadequacy with which these unfortunates were provided for. Wheeler was out of that ambulance and in the saddle in about a minute and a half, and though almost any man in his army could have picked him up and carried him, nobody ventured to oppose his determination to go to the front. And then he rode to the front, and the sight of him put new life into the whole army. Gordon tells it in words which thrill one like the sound of drum and fife.

"From end to end of the long blue ranks rose up the ringing cheers,
And many a powder-blackened face was furrowed with sudden tears,
As with flashing eye and gleaming sword and hair and beard of snow,
Into the hell of shot and shell rode little old Fighting Joe."

There is nothing in the whole history of warfare more dramatic than that incident. It will live as long as there is an American to be thrilled by the sight of the starry flag. It will be bond of union forever between North and South—that day at Santiago. From Machias Bay to Puget Sound, from Rangeley Lake and the Adirondacks to Key West, and then again from Manila and Honolulu round the world to Porto Rico. Wherever Americans live and die under the flag, nobody will refuse to cheer the name of Joseph Wheeler.

Saved by a Miracle.

To have the bayonet on the rifle a soldier is carrying beat by a bullet, the butt of the same rifle splintered by another bullet, the toe of the shoe shot off by a third ball, and the man's clothing almost torn off by others is a chapter of lucky accidents that reads like an extract from the thrilling adventures of those dime novel heroes who kill off their enemies by wholesale and never receive a scratch themselves. The story is perfectly true, however, and the hero of it is at present the most-talked-of man in the British army, as well he may be. He is Corporal Laurie of the Seaforth Highlanders, and here is his signed statement of the marvelous escape from death or even injury while bullets rained upon him at the recent battle of Athara, when the British won such a signal victory:

"I suppose I have been reported as slightly wounded, and pictured as an interesting invalid. Well, I was struck, but the effect was so small that I have often been worse hurt in a football match. But during the rest of the day and some days afterward I have been an object of interest and have been questioned by almost every officer and man in the battalion, referred to as the 'bullet-proof' man, and asked if I would mind letting a section fire a few rounds at me to see if they could do me any harm. The fact is that I got most of the corners of my clothing shot off, while personally I was uninjured.

"Before I entered the zareba I was not struck, but shortly afterward a bullet took off the toe of my left shoe without hitting my foot, the shoe being a size too big for easy marching and sleeping at night. Then my bayonet was struck and bent over at a right angle. Then a shot went through my sleeve, near my left wrist, tearing two holes, but not hurting me. Then my rifle was struck while I was loading, the bullet splintering the butt and being stopped by an iron bolt which it met. This bullet would certainly have gone right into my body but for my rifle being there. Then a nigger in a trench let drive at me with a spear, missed my ribs by an inch, and slit up my haversack. A bullet then grazed the back of my hand just enough to make it bleed.

"When I reached the river bank, which was nearly perpendicular, a shot came from the bottom, about twenty feet below, and a little to the left, which caused the wound I am supposed to have got, and was so curious that I was paraded before the general. It entered through the lid of my right ammunition box pouch, which was open, went into my right coat pocket, smashing a penknife and two pencils, tore four holes in my shirt, made a surface wound two or three inches long on my left breast, and came out near my left shoulder through my coat and ammunition pouch braces.

"In the afternoon I strolled over to the field hospital and got a piece of dressing on, and it has never troubled me at all; in fact, it was a farce to put it as a wound, and was done without my knowledge by the color-sergeant. So you see, I've really been, as I'm told by everybody, wonderfully lucky in getting off as I have done, while other poor chaps were given no chances."

It Made Him Brave.

After one of the battles of the civil war, a group of confederate soldiers sat about their camp-fires talking of how a man feels when he goes into battle. Most of those who confessed to any feeling at all admitted that they felt scared, and at length one of them told of his first fight, and how a little thing changed his feeling of fear to one of courageous determination.

It was not a great battle, but it was lively while it lasted, and unfortunately for him it was one of those engagements in which it is necessary to wait for the enemy to begin. He was "tender" then. He had just left home, and as he lay there waiting he thought of the little knickknacks his mother and sisters had made for him—for they thought soldiers lived in camp—and every time he thought of them he grew "teary."

The confederate troops were lying on the edge of a piece of woods, with a sloping meadow in front, crossed by a stone wall heavily overgrown with vines. At the other edge of the meadow was another strip of woods. The enemy was somewhere in there. And so they waited, and out of nervousness the young soldier got to feeling in his pockets, and pulled out a little three-cornered pincushion.

"My first thought," he said, "was that I wanted to go home and give the war up; but then came another kind of thought. The little girl wouldn't have given the pincushion to me if she hadn't understood that I was going off to fight for the country. So I said to myself, 'Old fellow, you've got to stand up to the worst.'

"And now," he concluded, "whenever we go into battle I always brace myself up a little by feeling in my breeches pocket and sort of shaping out that pincushion. And when I go back home—if it suits the Yankees that I ever go back at all—I am going to give it as a souvenir to the little sister that made it for me. And I'm going to tell her that it was that pincushion, little three-cornered thing that it is, that made a man of me that day."

And we may be certain that this incident, taken from Mr. George Cary Eggleston's "Southern Soldier Stories," is not the only one the inspiration of which might be traced to some simple, homely source.

The Tropical Beauty of Porto Rico.

A cool sea-breeze blew from the coast, and stirred up the fragrance of the tropical foliage covering the hills on either side of the road. Bright humming birds darted about, and from the woods came the incessant cooing of the mountain dove, the paloma, relieved occasionally by the song of warbling vireos. My heart sang with them as I rode, and I felt altogether too well to worry about the fate hanging over my friend at Ponce, nor did I bother to think of my own uncertain destiny. All round me hirtella-bushes were flowering crimson, and the stately sabino-tree, with its immense white flowers and silvery leaves, perfumed the soft air. It seemed to me as if I had found the loveliest spot on earth. —Selected.

Bobby Knew Her.

"Bobby, you must not talk when I am talking." "Well, mamma, you don't s'pose I can wait till you've gone t' bed?"—Detroit Free Press.

Annually Enacts a Passion Play

The Life and Sufferings of the Nazarene Portrayed with Religious Earnestness but Strange Incongruity by the Honest Belgian Townsfolk.

Furnes, called Veurne by the Flamands, an old Belgian town, in the extreme west of Flanders, not far from the sea and the French frontier, has just celebrated its dramatic penitential procession, a great religious passion play, for the two hundred and forty-eighth time in its history.

Sleepy old Furnes awakens once a year from its life of idyllic isolation, to hold, on the last Sunday of the month of July, a penitential procession for the continuous explation of a crime that was committed in the year 1650.

Gothic churches and public buildings dating from the time of the Renaissance indicate the past importance of the little community that is now almost forgotten to the world. The highly dramatic features of the annual religious ceremony, which is held on the same day as the kirmess of St. Walburgis, appeal strongly to the Belgians. The streets of the quiet town then assume a penitential aspect, while they are incongruously enlivened at the same time with festivities of the most profane character.

Burghers of the town and inhabitants of the neighboring villages take part in the Passion Play that forms the most important feature of the procession. These simple actors seem to be thoroughly inspired by the feelings of self-humiliation and repentance imposed upon them by their parts.

From the Church of St. Walburgis, which, at the beginning of the fourteenth century was designed with such magnificence that only the choir could be completed after the original designs, the procession takes its start.

To the tolling of bells, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the line winds through the streets that are decked with flags in the national colors, black, yellow and red.

Gensdarmes, in bearskin caps, lead the way, checking the approach of the curious.

There are forty groups in the procession. At the head of each walks a young girl in holiday attire, bearing a cross, who announces in the Flemish tongue the scene that is to follow. First come scenes from the Old Testament, representations of the Messiah and His work of redemption. There are depicted Abraham's intended sacrifice of Isaac; Moses and the brazen snake; the Prophets, King David and John the Baptist as the immediate predecessors of Jesus.

Not alone in living pictures are the life and sufferings of Christ depicted, but also in life size productions of carved and painted wood, in which a naively realistic art is disclosed.

These immense groups are carried on stretchers or transported in carts and are drawn only by penitents of either sex. Panting from their burdens, whose weight bows them down, half suffocated by the cowls they wear, it would seem at times that the actors in this moving drama would sink exhausted. They vowed, however, that they would reach their goal without allowing weakness to overcome them, and they keep their vows.

It is worthy of note that those who participate in this moving passion play indulge during the procession only in old fashioned modes of expression. The chief character in the group of "Christ's entry into Jerusalem" has made a vow to maintain, immovably and without a moment's intermission, the sign of blessing throughout the duration of the procession.

As the latter lasts three hours, it is not to be wondered at that at its close a complete apathy overpowers the young mystic.

Deep emotion overcomes the observer on witnessing the passage of Christ carrying the cross. The penitent delineator of the Saviour led to his death literally collapses beneath the weight of the massive cross before Simon of Cyrene can place a portion of the burden on his own shoulder. Thrice the delineator of Christ has to fall, and each time the Roman soldiers dart forward and goad him on to new exertions, while the air is rent with trumpet peals and shoutings of the mob.

Lastly there appear the psalm singing penitents in their cowls. They are of both sexes, and they pant beneath the almost overwhelming weight of roughly hewn crosses, which they carry in various positions or drag after them. Many of these crosses, and also tablets that are carried, bear inscriptions of aphorisms from the Old Testament in the Flemish tongue.

On the return, great lassitude naturally prevails in the ranks of penitents. The cowls are laid aside, and the smarting feet are no longer bare. In St. Walburgis the numerous confessionals are sought after. After the absolution each penitent kneels again and remains in prayer for a long time, his arms extended in the form of a cross.

Gradually the church grows deserted. The inns and drinking places are crowded, and beer and wine begin to flow in streams. Here sound songs and turbulent cries. Lovers seize hands and whirl in the dance. The religious festival is past and now begin worldly pleasures that last until far into the night.

SCENES FROM THE PASSION PLAY IN SLEEPY OLD FURNES.

THE ELEPHANT IN A BOG.

The sagacity of elephants when bogged in swamps is truly admirable. The cylindrical form of the elephant's leg—which is nearly of equal thickness—causes the animal to sink very deep in heavy ground, especially in the muddy banks of small rivers. When thus situated the animal will endeavor to lie on one side, so as to avoid sinking deeper; and, for this purpose, will avail himself of every means to obtain relief.

In order that he may extricate himself, he is liberally supplied with straw, boughs, grass, etc.; these materials he forces down with his trunk, till they are lodged under his forefeet in sufficient quantity to resist his pressure. Having thus formed a good basis for exertion, the sagacious animal next proceeds to thrust other bundles under his belly, and as far back under his flanks as he can reach; when such a basis is formed, as may be, in his mind, proper to proceed upon, he throws his whole weight forward, and gets his hind feet gradually upon the straw, etc. Being once confirmed on a solid tooting, he will next place the succeeding bundles before him, pressing them well with his trunk, so as to form a causeway by which to reach firm ground.

The instinct of the animal, and probably the experience of past danger, actuates him not to bear any weight definitely, until, by trial both with his trunk and with the next foot that is to be planted, he has completely satisfied himself of the firmness of the ground he is to tread upon. The caution with which this, and every part of his conduct on these occasions is marked, shows how forcibly nature has impressed him with a sense of his own weight.

THE QUIET MAN'S SPECIAL.

When He Ordered It the Ticket Agent Gasped.

A quiet man walked into the Camden station the other night about 8 o'clock and made his way in a leisurely manner to the ticket office. Depositing an unpretentious satchel on the counter, he asked for a ticket to Pittsburg, says the Baltimore Sun. "Do you want to go tonight?" asked the ticket agent. "Yes," said the quiet man. "Well, your train left half an hour ago and there is no other train to Pittsburg tonight." "That's a pity," observed the quiet man, in the same tone as before. He looked down at the counter meditatively, and then said: "Rig me up a special train to Pittsburg right away, will you?" The ticket agent looked as if he could have been knocked down with a feather. "I beg your pardon," he said. The quiet man repeated the order and explained that he wanted to arrive in Pittsburg by 8:30 o'clock in the morning, as he had to make connection in that city with another train. He was at once made acquainted with Night Manager C. E. Hicks, who sent for W. T. Lechlider, who has charge of the passenger equipment at the Camden station. There was much activity displayed as soon as the order for the special was transmitted through the yards. When the preliminaries had been arranged the prospective passenger asked how much the special would cost. "Three hundred and forty-six dollars," answered Mr. Lechlider. Without the slightest hesitation the quiet man drew out a checkbook and made out a check for the amount. It was signed D. T. Keenan, and there remained no doubt of the genuine character of the piece of paper. Mr. Keenan is one of the best known railroad contractors in Philadelphia, and intimated that $346 was but a drop in the bucket compared with the business in hand. The special left at 12 o'clock midnight and arrived on time at about 8 o'clock in Pittsburg, a remarkably quick run. The regular fare to Pittsburg is $8.

Men and Women Drunkards.

Some interesting deductions are drawn in a work just published by Dr. Lawson Taft, a famous English specialist. Among other things he says: "My social experience among men and my professional experience among women draw a most emphatic distinction between drunkards in the two sexes. Men sit down openly with one another and get drunk socially. Women never do this. I never in my life saw a woman get perceptibly the worse for liquor at a dinner table, whereas I have seen scores, if not hundreds, of men do it. I never saw but one woman in my life the worse for a drink at a social dinner party, but then she came the worse for drink, perceptibly. A woman, after a certain point, is always a secret drunkard and cunning beyond all description. He also thinks that premature emancipation is the cause of the "peculiar drunkenness" among women of the middle and upper classes.

Where Moses Stood.

One of the stations of the railway which is to be built from the Red Sea to the top of Mount Sinai will be on the spot where it is supposed Moses stood when he received the tables of the law.

Dine on the Streets.

Public ovens are established on most of the residential streets of Japanese cities, where people can have their dinners and suppers cooked for them at trifling expense.

ELEPHANTS SCARCE.

MERCILESS SLAUGHTER OF THE BEASTS IN AFRICA.

Will Soon Be Extinct—Rapidly Increasing Development of the Ivory Trade Responsible for the Rapid Destruction—Ten Thousand Slain Each Year.

The question of the day in Belgium is the protection of African elephants in the Congo Free State. At the present rate of merciless slaughter the race of African elephants in the Congo Free State will become totally extinct in less than ten years. The total destruction of these African elephants means the ruin of the ivory trade, a matter of vital importance to Antwerp, which has of late years become by far the most important ivory market in Europe, ahead even of London and Liverpool. Paul Bourdarie, an eminent authority on African elephants, has just been delegated by the French National Society for the Taming of the African Elephant to make an agreement with the government of the Congo Free State at Brussels concerning the necessary measures to be taken to domesticate young elephants. All hope, therefore, has not been abandoned, notwithstanding numerous fruitless attempts to see the African elephant become, like his Indian brother, a precious helpmate to the explorer, the colonist and the warrior. The only pity is that this movement for the protection of the African elephant should have started so late, when the race has been almost entirely destroyed by native and European ivory hunters. The opinion was long held by competent authorities that the African elephant, owing to his violent temper and savage nature, never could be domesticated and that the only use of the animals was to kill them for their tusks. Those who held this opinion forgot that the domestication, or rather the education of an animal is not the work of a few months, or even a few years, but the slow process of centuries by the gradual transformation of the animal's character from generation to generation. The cause of the rapid destruction of the African elephant is, of course, the result of the rapidly increasing development of the ivory trade. Thus, the official statistics give the following figures for the Antwerp market: In 1888 the importation and sale of ivory amounted only to 12,000 pounds, but from 1892 the increase has been rapid, as the figures given below will show. In 1892 the ivory imports amounted to 118,000 pounds; in 1893, 448,000 pounds; in 1894, 529,000; in 1895, 724,000; and finally, in 1896, 400,000 pounds, a marked decrease resulting from the wholesale slaughter of elephants in the Free State. The first result of this slaughter has been to greatly reduce the price of ivory in the past ten years. The market price, which was very nearly $3 a pound in 1887, sank to $1.50 in 1896. In former days the natives of the Congo before the arrival of European colonists, only killed off a certain number of elephants every year and confined their slaughter to the male adults. But today the natives, spurred on by European colonists in their greed for ivory, kill indiscriminately the old and the young animals, whether male or female. The difficulties of elephant hunting are, moreover, far less than is generally supposed. The usual method of the Congo natives is to prepare large pits into which the elephants are driven and killed without trouble or danger. As for the European so-called "sportsmen," they make an easy slaughter of the Congo elephants, thanks to their perfect firearms. A Belgian sportsman of this kind is mentioned who, between April, 1896, and October, 1896, shot no less than 152 elephants. Paul Bourdarie, who is indefatigable in his attempts to save the African elephant from total extinction, and to whose efforts is due the foundation of an association in Paris for the protection of the animals, has, in the course of his lectures delivered in Belgium, developed a series of practical plans, which contain the solution of this difficult problem. Mr. Bourdarie's proposals may be summed up in his projected international agreement between Belgium, France, England and Germany, to regulate elephant hunting and to domesticate the animals, inasmuch as it is possible to do so. Great hopes are expressed by Mr. Bourdarie, who is about to sail for the Congo on an official mission, to be exclusively devoted to the domestication of the African elephant, that his present efforts will be crowned with success. Certainly there is no time to be lost if the last remaining remnants of the elephant tribe are to be saved. But once thoroughly domesticated the African elephant would, like his Indian cousin, become, thanks to his great strength, intelligence and height a powerful auxiliary in the work of African colonization.

In the whole animal creation there is not to be found a creature more intelligent, harmless and more easily managed, more apt, in other words, to become the friend and helpmate of a man, than the elephant. It has taken all the ferocious brutishness of the African negroes, incited by the criminal cupidity of Arab and European ivory merchants, to transform into a savage and ferocious animal a creature best suited by nature to be man's associate. In order to fully realize the effects of man's kindness on the elephant it is but necessary to compare the veneration, respect and genuine affection with which it is surrounded by the natives of India, and on the other hand the stupid barbarity of the African negro hunters. When the Hindu hunts the elephant it is not for the purpose of killing him and sawing off his tusks, but to catch him alive and tame him.

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THE LIMA NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(EXCEPT SUNDAY)

E. W. JACKSON, President.
J. B. FINNELL, Managing Editor.

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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
CHARLES KINNEY.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
WM. T. SPEAR.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
JOSIAH B. ALLEN.

For Dairy and Food Commissioner,
JOS. E. BLACKBURN.

For Member Board of Public Works,
WASHINGTON G. JOHNSTON.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State.
UPTON K. GUTHRIE.

Judge of Supreme Court,
HUGH G. NICHOLS.

Clerk of Supreme Court,
DAVID S. FISHER.

Dairy and Food Commissioner,
JOHN BAKER.

Member Board of Public Works,
T. DWIGHT PAUL.

DISTRICT TICKET.

For member of Congress,
4th District.
ROBERT B. GORDON.

For Circuit Judge.
JAMES H. DAY.

For Common Pleas Judges.
WILLIAM H. CUNNINGHAM.
STEPHEN A. ARMSTRONG.

COUNTY TICKET.

Cor County Commissioner.
SAMUEL F. WINEGARDNER.

For Infirmary Director,
PETER LIES.

IS THE SEAL DOOMED?

The sealskin cloak, always a badge of opulence, bids fair soon to become a relic of inestimable value. Unless our Commissioners, our British brothers and our Canadian cousins can solve the pelagic problem in their Quebec conference there is reason to anticipate the early extermination of the gentleman who furnishes the fur for the widely coveted sacque.

Figuring on comparative seasons, it is estimated that at the present rate of extermination there will soon be little left of the Alaska seal herd for the Dominion and our country to dispute over. This year's catch of the Victoria sealers in Behring Sea is reported at 10,000, the smallest for many seasons. On the Russian side of Behring Sea a like falling off is noted. This is but the lesson of all statistics, the general testimony being that during the last dozen years the seals of Behring Sea have rapidly and steadily diminished.

SPAIN and Spaniards will be the same until the poor nation is wiped off the map. To-day they are still cynical, defiant, suspicious and determined to harass this country in every possible way before they draw within their shell and confine themselves to their continental possessions.

TARIFFS are pretty near played out. This country has reached the point where it produces about all that it needs and has some to spare for other parts of the world. Internal taxes will have to play an important part hereafter in the financial system of Uncle Sam.

AGONCILLO traveled all the way from the Philippines to meet President McKinley as Aguinaldo's envoy extraordinary, and he didn't get to talk with the president hardly long enough to exchange remarks about the weather.

IF the Spanish peace commissioners get too gay it might be a good idea to hurry along the reconstruction of the Maria Teresa and send her over to the coast of Spain to make a demonstration.

A DEADLY octopus in the form of an English oil syndicate, has fastened its venomous tendrils on Fostoria. It has already gobbled in the local oil company. It's dollars to Philippine peanuts it don't get Grimes or the Times.

It is not probable that Spain will be able to realize that $400,000,000 on the sale of the Philippines. Even if Uncle Sam had any intentions of buying he would wait for the marked-down figures.

ANY Kentucky that smokey Hoosier town is going to have a peace jubilee. They have heard out there of the fall of San Juan and the rise of Col. Teddy Roosevelt and they know its over.

AND now Attorney-General Monnett, one of the busiest of public officials, is after the Bell telephone people. He wants them to pay more tax on their instruments in Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC stump speakers should not feel offended because the audience doesn't look sad when they announce that the late war was a failure.

A PITTSBURG preacher says women will outnumber men in heaven. It is different in Texas.

COL. DICK won, but he knows he has been in a race.

MEEETING

Of the Emergency Committee of the School Board Last Evening Was Quite Interesting.

Committee Decided to Invite Foreign Architects to Bid on the Building—Newer Ideas and Better Results the Reason—Superintendent Miller Reports the Attendance of the High School Increased—Foreman Smith Resigns.

As stated in THE NEWS yesterday the emergency committee of the school board met late yesterday afternoon, and, although the session was comparatively short, a great deal of important business was transacted.

The committee wrs called to order by its chairman in the board of education room in the Holmes block.

After several preliminary talks relative to the schools, it was decided by the committee to invite foreign architects to bid on the school buildings. Foreign architects will be notified at once accordingly. The reason given for desiring foreign men to bid on the remodeling of the High school and all other buildings to be erected soon, is that new ideas and better results could thereby be attained. Plans and prices must be submitted as soon as possible.

A special committee was then appointed to confer with the officials of the street car system in an effort to make an arrangement of lower rates. It is thought that the committee will have no trouble, whatever, in securing what is asked. In the event that the street car company makes a special rate of half-fare, or the round trip for five cents, it will be a great benefit to many scholars.

Superintendent C. C. Miller was present and made a report. He said that the High school enrollment had increased six prpils since the schools were resumed, the number now being 258. Mr. Miller also stated that he would report the names of all absentees owing to long distance in order that the board could make an investigation.

Janitors and heating for the new schools has been arranged for, and parents need not entertain any fears of their children not being sufficiently warm.

Foreman Smith, who has been engaged in the work of removing the upper flooring of the High school, handed in his resignation. The work, however, will be continued.

After the transaction of some minor business, the committe adjourned.

Change of location from 147 South Main to 424 North Pierce, where I will fill all orders for Ice Cream, Sherbets, Frappa. Telephone service ready by latter part of week.
0 4 B. HATCH.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merits have led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

The 25th annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Ohio is in session at Columbus this week. The trustees of the state organization held a meeting and considered the financial problems which confront the ladies this year. The state organization holds quite a little property over the state, especially at Lakeside, and all of the property is under the control of the board.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

STARTLING.

Charles Murphy Visits Lima in Search of Two Brothers Who Have Been Missing Several Months.

Fond Mother Believes That Her Boys Have Been Murdered and is Almost Distracted. She is Quite Wealthy and Will Institute a Complete Search. She Thinks a Vendetta is Being Waged Against the Family.

Mrs. Susie Murphy, of Covington, Ky., mourns two sons as dead. Both mysteriously disappeared within a few months.

Thomas Murphy, aged 26, was missing March 29th. He lived with his mother, and when last seen had about $200. His brother, Charles Murphy, resided in Burmingham, Ala., where he was proprietor of a saloon. He was summoned to Covington to assist in the search for his missing brother. In his search he reached Lima, coming here from Muncie, Ind., where the last information as to his whereabouts was received in a letter dated May 2d. He had gone there to visit Sherman Crawley, manager of the National hotel bar. Mr. Crawley was located and said that the missing man had been there, but had gone to Lima after a short stay in the city. Mr Murphy arrived in the city last night and called at the police station. Inquiries have been made, but as yet no one has been found that can verify positively that the man was in Lima.

It is thought that when he left Muncie he intended to come here, but for some reason changed his mind and met his sad fate in another city. The case is an unusually interesting one. Mr. Murphy left this morning for Piqua, disappointed, but still confident of finding his brother.

The sorrowing mother, however, believes that both of her sons have been victims of foul play. A body was found in Cincinnati, which remained unidentified, and the mother believes that the dead man was one of her sons.

She is quite wealthy and says she will sift the sad cases to the very bottom. Her son Charles thinks that a vendetta is being waged against his family and fears that his mother and a sister will come to harm.

AT THE PLAY.

A treat is in store for lovers of that everlasting success, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which comes to the opera house Saturday, matinee and night.

It will be presented by Al. W. Martin's big company of 60 white and colored artists, and ten thousand dollars worth of magnificent scenery and effects. The cast is composed of good dramatic people, including Milt G Barlow, the old man negro impersonator, as "Uncle Tom." Over fifty people appear on the stage, besides fifteen horses, donkeys, oxen, eight Shetland ponies.

A number of up-to-date specialties are introduced by colored talent, including buck and wing dancing, camp-meeting songs, banjo solos, and concluding with a grand prize cake walk.

Matinee—Children 10c, adults 25c. Night Prices—25, 35 and 50c.

HOYT'S "A CONTENTED WOMAN."

Next Monday evening merriment of the highest order of excellence will reign, when Hoyt's brightest composition and most successful comedy, "A Contented Woman," will be presented for the first time in this city.

"A Contented Woman" is an amusing satire on the woman in politics. It teems with bright lines, particularly Hoytesque in their sharpness, and the foibles of the gentler sex who dabble in politics, and advocate the "new woman," all satirized with humorous and to use a paradoxical expression, kindly severity. The story is said to be an interesting one, and is founded upon the law recently passed in some of the Western states, giving women the right to vote, and allowing them to hold office. Reserved seats on sale Friday morning.

Joseph Bletzacker, Merchant Tailor, rooms 8 and 9 Satterthwaite block, for your Fall Suit or Trousers. tf

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used to day for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

The seventh annual reunion of the 151st Regiment, O. V. I., will be held at Columbus Grove on Wednesday, October 12th. All members of this and other regiments are cordially invited to attend this reunion. By order of J. L. B. Leatherman, president; E. G. Waltz, secretary.

Special trains to Fort Wayne, Ind., for the free street fair at Fort Wayne. The Penna. Co. will run a special train Thursday and Friday, Oct. 6th and 7th, leaving Lima at 7:30 a. m. Returning leaves Fort Wayne at 11 p. m., one fare for round trip on Oct. 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, returning limit Oct. 8th. F. A. BAUCHENS,
0 3 Ticket Agent.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

LABOR.

English and Welsh miners demand 10 per cent advance in wages.

When Albia, Iowa, miners struck the company abandoned its mines.

A home for barkeepers is to be established at Waukesha, Wis.

Joseph Leicester has been secretary of the English Glassworkers' Union for 40 years.

President Barter, of Michigan Federation of Labor, urges unionists to enter politics.

Brewers receive Gompers for speaking at the Omaha Exposition. Non union beer is sold there.

Montreal retail dealers in novelties, fancy goods, etc., protest against wholesale selling at retail.

New York unions have contributed to a fund to secure a pardon for Berkmann, the Pittsburg anarchist.

The Lima Dairy Company has moved to 215 South Main street.

OIL.

Outlook For Great Activity in the Field Never Looked So Bright.

Operations in the Keystone State—Eastern Oil Was Advanced Another Cent This Morning.

Eastern oil was advanced one cent this morning, and a rise in the price of the Western crude is expected tomorrow. The new quotations are as follows:

Pennsylvania	$1 08
South Lima	69
Indiana	69
North Lima	74

An old time operator said: "I have been in the oil business since the Drake well was completed and never before have I seen the oil business look so bright as it does at the present time, with the exception of one instant, when the Cherry Grove excitement, a good many years ago. We are entitled to dollar oil in Ohio, and we should have it. The Standard see that the production is rapidly dwindling away, and they have got to do something to get the oil from the ground, but I will say right now that a 73 cent market won't cause much excitement among us, as we don't feel justified with that price while the eastern product is bringing $1 07 per barrel. This is an outrage to the Trenton rock producers, but what can we do—nothing but set and take what we are given. It is about time that something was done to relieve the monotonous way of doing business.

BIG FINDLAY WELL.

Findlay, Oct. 5.—Carrothers, Spencer & King have drilled in a monster oil well in the Swing addition adjoining the city on the northwest. This territory has been drilled for several years, but only small wells secured. The new well starts off at the rate of 500 barrels per day, and there is a wild rush to secure lots in the vicinity. The entire northwestern part of the city, which has many vacant lots, will be thoroughly drilled now.

NOTES.

The Pittsburg Dispatch, in discussing the oil operations in the Pennsylvania fields, says:

"Had the earnest efforts of operators met with any degree of success the September report of field operations would have told a different story, so far as it applied to new production. The results of the present month will be watched with interest, it being very generally conceded that the new work started, and the most of which will be finished before the end of the month, will have an influence on the market. With the beginning of the month the discovery of new pools or any considerable volume of new territory seems as far away as at any time during the past months of the current year. At no time during the depression was the search entirely abandoned, but now that the ranks of the wildcatter have increased many times over and there is such a determined effort all along the line some better results may be looked for. One thing can be looked for with a degree of certainty—an increase in production. Its source may not be new pools, but from a large number of small producers in all fields and an increase in output of old wells shot and cleaned out after months and years of idleness.

"It has been a long time, if ever, since the local operator was placed in his present condition. There has scarcely been a time that he could not start out and pick up some kind of producing territory this side of West Virginia or Southeastern Ohio."

SMALL POX.

One Case Reported at Uniopolis—Wapakoneta Has Thirteen Cases.

Dr. R. D Kahle, president of the the state board of health, went to Uniopolis this morning. There is one case of small pox at that place and thirteen at Wapakoneta. The dreaded disease seems to be gaining ground, and is traveling at an alarming rate from one place to another.

The Lima Dairy Company has moved to 215 South Main street.

Don't fail to read the want ads in THE NEWS.

ARE YOU GOING ON A TRIP ANYWHERE?

. . . IF SO, READ THIS!

. . . O'CONNOR & SONS . . .

Are agents for the Traveler's Accident Insurance Co., the largest in the world. They issue accident tickets covering $3,000 in case of death by accident; $15.00 weekly indemnity for 52 weeks. Tickets issued from one day to one month. Call them up and purchase a ticket before you start. Both Phones 72. Office, Rooms 2, 3 and 4 O'Connor Block, North Main street, Lima, O.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN. MORAL---INSURE IN THE TRAVELERS.

STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sex-ine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box, 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Wm. M. Melville, south-west corner Main and High streets.

FIRST CLASS MATERIALS. FIRST CLASS PRICES.

No shoddy "Cheap John" work with us. Only First-Class Workmen and First-Class Work. Asphalt Gravel Roofing only $5 per square. Also Slate, Tin, Steel, Paper and Galvanized Roofing.

CORRUGATED IRON A SPECIALTY.

Spouting on short notice.

W. A. SMITH, 200 S. Main St.

LAID TO REST.

Funeral of the Late William Timberlake Occurred This Afternoon From the Family Residence. Rev. Thomson Officiating.

The funeral of the late William Timberlake occurred this afternoon. The funeral ceremonies were observed at the family residence, corner Market and Baxter streets.

The Timberlake home was crowded with a large concourse of sympathizing friends and relatives.

Lima Lodge F. & A. M. was in charge. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful. At 12.45 o'clock the druggists met at Sanford's pharmacy and marched in a body to the late residence.

Rev. Mr. Thomson delivered the funeral sermon, and his sympathetic eloquence did much to alleviate the pain of the loved ones left behind.

After the reverend gentleman had concluded and a prayer was said, the funeral cortege was formed and the long pageant of carriages moved slowly to Woodlawn cemetery where, as the golden sun was sinking in a sky of iridescent glory, all that was mortal of William Timberlake, a man among men, was laid to everlasting rest.

Peace be to his ashes!

HAPPILY WED.

Mr. Albert Phillips and Miss Norah Oatman Married Last Evening at 8:00 O'Clock.

Last evening at 8 o'clock there was a marriage consummated at the parsonage of the German Reformed church, in which Miss Norah Oatman, of Grover Hill, and Mr. Albert Phillips, this city, were bound together in the sacred ties of the law and of God. The wedding was a very quiet affair. The nuptial knot was interwoven into a tie of sacredness and solemnity by the Rev. Mr. Lent. The bridegroom is a well-known hair dresser and is popular among a host of friends. The happy young people will reside at 334 South Pine street.

The Lima Dairy Company has moved to 215 South Main street.

Captain Steuber left to-day for Camp Poland where he will resume his duties as a surgeon. A farewell reception was given him last night at the home of Mrs. Sontag.

When you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

Dr. A. W. Kahle, 703 West Spring St. Bell 'Phone 146. Lima 'Phone 193.
Dr. R. D. Kahle, 807 West North St. Lima 'Phone 55.

DRS. KAHLE & KAHLE,

Harper Block, cor Main and North Street. Lima Telephone 104. Lima, Ohio.

Metropolitan Barber Shop and Bath Rooms . . . .

. . . . BEST IN THE CITY.

CHILDREN CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED

To any part of the City Free of Charge.

MACK DIXON, Prop. Opp. Barnet House and Court House.

LAMISON & THRIFT, ATTORNEYS

And Counsellors-at-Law. Rooms 21, 22 and 23 Metropolitan Block. Both 'phones. Loans negotiated. Notary in office. jun17-1yr

E. H. DORSEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FLOUR AND FEED.

—Our Motto—Small Profits and—Quick Sales.

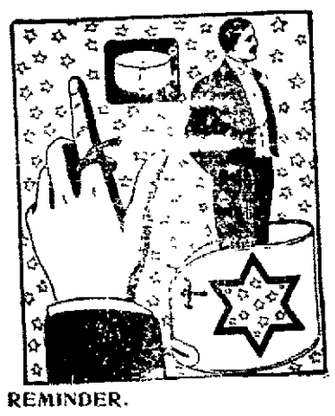
No. 33 South Main St. New 'Phone 457.

NO GAS, NO PAIN.

Teeth extracted without pain. Vitalized Air or Gas given if desired.

DR. McINDOE,

Cincinnati Block. Both 'Phones.



A REMINDER.

This is just to remind you that you haven't yet given us a chance to show you what we know about the laundry business.

All we ask is an opportunity to show you that we can give you more satisfactory service than you ever had, and save money for you at the same time.

Don't you think we ought to have the chance

Enterprise Steam Laundry,

EAST MARKET ST.

Hacking COUGH

A hacking cough is a grave-yard cough; the sooner you get rid of it the better. Don't wait until it develops into consumption, but use the celebrated Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup at once. It is a wonderful remedy for all throat and lung affections, and will cure a deep-seated cough or cold in a few days.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Will cure a Hacking Cough.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

FAMILY WASHING.

Rough Dry at Four Cents a Pound.

All Flat Work Will Be Ironed.

No less than ten pounds will be taken. The Niagara has recently increased its facilities and intends making a specialty of this kind of work.

Ask your neighbors if you want to know the kind of work you get at the Niagara Laundry. We please them all. Prompt, efficient and reliable. Why have the inconvenience of the washing at home when you can have it done so cheap.

THE NIAGARA LAUNDRY,

No. 209 East High Street.
Both Phones No. 2.

him the team.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

TWO EVENTS.

h are of Musical Interest and are eing Looked Forward to With uch Pleasure—University Exten- ion Course To-night.

ent for the Striking Moulders Next Week omises to be a Success Unqualified, and ll Occur in Music Hall or the Opera House— nal Arrangements Completed at a Meeting st Night—Prof Sparks in Behalf of the iversity Extension To-night

This evening at the Y M C A hall 8 o'clock Prof Edwin Earl Sparks, the University of Chicago, will de- r the first lecture of the University tension course The lecture is e, and the hall will undoubtedly be ked. Prof. Sparks has a reputa- n of being a deep thinker, and an tor of much eloquence The Lima blic schools have with commendable l taken up this course, and all in ested in the history of the United ates should attend every meeting as e entire course will deal with Ameri- n history. The meeting to-night, sides being one of enter ainment in e form of an eloquent address, will a meeting of business as well All tails of the future will be arranged, d the time and place of lectures will decided upon The University Ex nsion course is one of the greatest ucational sources to be had and ould receive the individual support cessary of every parent in Lima

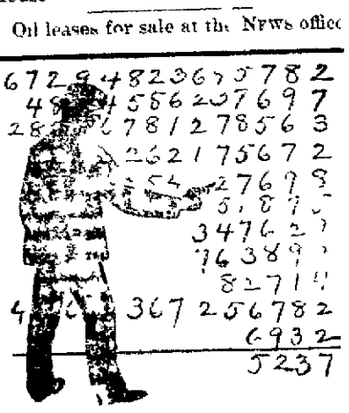
A WORTHY CAUSE

Last night the committee appointed the Lima Trades and Labor Coun l on Tuesday evening for the pur- ose of arranging for giving an enter inment next week for the benefit of e striking moulders, met and com- eted the final arrangements Or anization was perfected by George vons being elected chairman and mes Dietrich secretary The enter inment to be given will be one of the est ever given by home talent

Among other features will be an ddress by Hon C P Lyons who is ell known here for his labor speeches hich he made in this city in the onths of November and February The cause is a worthy one, and it lies ith the citizens as to whether or not he affair will be a big success, finan ially and otherwise The strikers re still out and hold that they will ot go to work until their demands re granted

Every union in the city heartily en- dorses the strikers' stand in the mat- er The entertainment will be given n either the Music Hall or Opera House

Oil leases for sale at the News office



SUMMING UP

Our boys' clothes won't stand everything, but it takes a pretty vigorous boy to destroy them. Same refers to our boys' shoes

Easy-on-their-clothes, boys will outgrow suit, and shoes bought of us and hand them down to brother.

The "terrors" get staunch service out of them till they're gone; look well going, too Same good boys' suits for good and bad boys as low as $1.98; poorer grades from $1.00 up.

THE UNION,

Lima's Best and Cheapest Clothing and Shoe House.

Wagon, Ball and Bat or Catcher's Mitten Free With Every Boy's Suit.

COMPANY C

Corporal Standish Was Granted an Honorable Discharge—Furloughs.

A dispatch from Knoxville says The resignation of Captain A S Clucker, Company I, Second Ohio, having been accepted, he left to-night for his home, in Kent O

Furloughs were to-day granted to the following Second Ohio men Corporal Frank Bogardus Privates John and Clay Carey, Company I, Kenton, O, Albert Lane, Company F, Degraff, O, James P Dunlap, Company B, Van Wert, O Edward Cline, Company M, Antwerp O Corporal Standish, Company C, Second Ohio, was to-day granted an honorable discharge

Loren Molly is home on a sick furlough

James Mihan is home on a seven days' leave of absence

ROMANTIC

Was This Marriage Last Evening at Findlay, in Which Mr. Arthur Spangler, of Lima, is the Bridegroom.

The Contracting Parties First Struck Up An Acquaintance Over the Telephone Which Resulted Ultimately in This Union of Hearts and Hands Forever—Happy Young Couple Will Reside in Lima

Findlay was the scene of a pretty wedding last evening at 7 o'clock, in which the bridegroom was Mr Arthur Spangler, of this city The marriage was an unusually interesting one, in that love and romance were the predominating features

Mr Spangler for several years has been employed by the Bell Telephone Company as a line inspector, and it was while in this capacity, it is said that he first struck up an acquaintance with the young woman who is now his wife

Being in the exchange a great deal, Mr Spangler naturally fell into the habit of talking to the operators in adjacent towns One day he called Findlay The sweet voice so far away was not the one of old he had been accustomed to hearing, for it was another talking It was the voice of Clara M Scott, now Mrs Arthur Spangler

The two conversed for some time, and the conversation in time becomes a thing of regularity as well as the acme of bliss to both They had become great friends, although they had never met In time bonds of love passed over the glistening wire and made the hearts of the two young people bound with a joy beyond comparison This romantic courtship was kept up until one day Mr Spangler concluded to go to Findlay and see the young woman whose sweet voice had caused the little god of love to reign in his bosom

Their meeting was not disappointing Since then they have been keeping up the same romantic unique courtship except that Mr Spangler has been visiting Findlay about every Sabbath At last their bonds of love which first received their inception over the telephone, naturally enough, resulted in wooing, then in their marriage, which occurred last evening The irrevocable knot was tied by Rev Mr Argo of Findlay, in the presence of only a few friends and relatives The bride is a charming young woman, possessed with many friends

Mr Spangler is well known and popular with all who know him They will reside in Lima

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve When you call for DeWitt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve H F Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main

FROST PREDICTED.

Generally fair weather to night and Friday Cooler Friday morning, with frost

COURT HOUSE.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Curtis F Ash to Wm Greibling, in lot 2779 in Ashton's addition, $300

Lee Seinsheimer to Geo Polick, lot 282 in Clifton, $75

Enos Stuckey and wife to James B Young, lot 1991 in Anderson's addition, $250

NOTES

The floor in the second story is being repaired

The commissioners have adjourned.

This month promises to be a busy one in the big temple of justice

W. C. Brookhart and Mabel Ballinger, Albert Philips and Nora Outman, Milton Jacobs and Mary Ray have been granted marriage licenses

There will be a meeting Friday evening at the rooms of the Y M. C. A to organize a foot ball team. Manager and captain will be elected. All interested in the games are invited to be present.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, though little Pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. H. F Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North. tf

G. E. BLUEM, 57 PUBLIC SQUARE. G. E. BLUEM.

A RIGHT PURCHASE

At a right price makes a business friend. Making friends is one of the great objects of this business. A store that can count the buying public as its staunch friends occupies an enviable position in any community.

This store wants your business friendship, wants your patronage, wants your loyal support; it doesn't plead for it, but tries by the uprightness and honesty of its dealing to command your confidence. Buying arguments hustle each other, and each argument in the shape of new goods and modest prices tell you in a convincing manner why this store should be first in your mind when you've got the money to spend.

BETTER BUY BLANKETS NOW. . . . . .

And the reasons why you had better buy them now are, the stock is at its best and we shall make special prices to tempt you

White Blankets at $1 19
Home-made Wool Blankets, $3 75
Fine red Blankets, special $3.98
Fine white Blankets, $4 25
Fine white Blankets, 4 50
Fine white Blankets, 5 00
Fancy checked Blankets $5 00

THE AUTUMN SILK SELLING.

Fashion continues to mark silks as among her favorites. Price puts silks easily within the reach of all These prices on these silks will surprise you somewhat

Silk Waist Patterns, only one of a kind, and an elegant assortment to select from

Waist Patterns for $1 25 per yard
Waist Patterns for 1 38 per yard
Waist Patterns for 1 50 per yard
Waist Patterns for 1 75 per yard

FIRST FALL SALE OF KID GLOVES.

A formal opening of the season, an occasion of importance Stock complete every detail attended to, every line right, every size, every shade that fashion calls for is here

Our $1 00 and $1 25 Kid Gloves cannot be equaled

Our $1 50 Kid Gloves in all the high shades is one of the finest fitting gloves we have ever sold

A DRESS GOODS ARGUMENT.

Suppose you carefully read it. Suppose you test it by matching the merchandise with what we say about it Handsome new stuffs these, and well worth buying.

Black silk and mohair that should sell at $3 50, our price $2.50 per yard.

Elegant Black Dress Goods in Crepons at $1 00, $1 25, $1 38 and $1.50

COLORED DRESS GOODS SPECIAL BARGAINS.

One lot of 50c Dress Goods for 25c per yard.
One lot of $1 00 Dress Goods for 50c per yard.
One lot of $1 25 Dress Goods for 75c per yard

AUTUMN HOSIERY SALE.

Everybody wears stockings Everybody wants to wear honest Stockings This Hosiery section of ours is the pride of the store. Its success has been achieved by buying the best and selling at the closest margin of profit possible. Here are a few examples

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Hose, double knee, fast black, all sizes, 6 to 10, at 10c

Fine Ribbed Hose, two thread, fast black, double knee, all sizes, 15c

'Our Leader," a heavy ribbed Hose, for boys, double knee, at 18c.

"Leather Stocking" a splendid Bicycle Hose, triple knee, sell at 25c.

WE CAN TALK UNDERWEAR

For Women and Children. Good honest, warm, wearable Underwear, at prices that will appeal to your economy

Ladies' Union Suits, Egyptian Cotton, for 45c

Ladies' fine combed ribbed Vest shaped, ecru and white, for 50c each.

Ladies' ribbed, non-shrinkable, natural, part wool Vest, for 50c.

Misses' ribbed fleece lined Vest, in all sizes, for 25c

Children's fine fleece lined Vest, natural grey, in all sizes, at bargain prices.

Boys' ribbed natural Vests and Drawers, fleece lined, for 15c

Children's fleece lined Union Suits for 25c.

AN UMBRELLA CHANCE.

Fortunate enough to secure several lots at prices to move them with a rush. Got to come quick though

Umbrellas with natural sticks for 75c each.
Umbrellas with natural sticks for 93c each.
Umbrellas with natural sticks, silver trimmed, for $1.25 each.
275 Umbrellas, for $2.25.

G. E. BLUEM,

57 Public Square.

The Popular Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Suit House, Lima, Ohio.

ONE MORE

Affidavit Was Filed This Morning by Mr. Crabb Against George Ryder for the Same Offense as the Other Two.

Mr Crabb in an Interview, Said That More Would Follow but Not at Once—Intense Interest Being Manifested and Much Speculation as to the Outcome is Rampant—Ryder Pleaded Not Guilty

One good turn deserves another, is an old aphorism which has evidently left its impression on the mental retina of Roy W Crabb, if the plans he has and will continue to carry out, have anything to do with it THE NEWS stated yesterday that the Sunday closing crusade had assumed another stage, in which the worm stepped upon turned. To day there has been no more new developments except that the two affidavits already filed were augmented by another one this morning The charge was against George Ryder, who conducts a saloon known as the Mint, in East Market street, and was preferred by Mr Crabb, selling after hours being the violation Ryder, in company with his attorney, appeared before His Honor this morning and pleaded not guilty Arrangements were made whereby the three saloon men will have their trial on the same day, but as yet it is not decided as to when their trials will eventuate

MUCH INTEREST MANIFESTED

The arrests of these three members of the liquor league has caused intense interest to be exercised by the citizens in general

Mr Crabb, the young man who has caused the volcanic eruption to occur in the ranks of the saloon-keepers, is a young man whose appearance would not in the least lead one to think that he was such a dangerous individual to "monkey" with, as was the expressed opinion of one man this morning.

While he is censured by many for what he is doing, he is likewise praised One thing, however, he has won the admiration of every one for the firm stand he has taken.

WHAT CRABB SAYS

This morning THE NEWS, in an interview with the tenacious young fellow, learned that the fun had only just begun. He said that affidavits galore would follow, but he would use his own judgment and leasure in making them known to the violators. "They will find out soon enough, though," said Crabb, "and don't you forget it. You can just put it down in your note book that the saloonkeepers are not the 'only.' They have been causing the arrests of the merchants for violating the Sunday law yet all the while they have been selling liquor after closing hours Wouldn't that skin you?'

'I'll get back at 'em, though," continued Mr Crabb "good and strong No, I will not file any more affidavits to day, but you can look out in the future"

Mr Crabb no doubt means what he says, as his recent actions verify. Much speculation is rampant as to the outcome of it all The future will tell

A WOMAN

Appears in Police Court This Afternoon as Attorney for Samuel Folk, Arrested by Special Officer Conklin.

Miss Jones Lieutenant of the Salvation Army, Makes an Eloquent Appeal in Behalf of the Defendant—News of the City Building

The trial of Samuel Folk, who was arrested Tuesday evening by Special Officer Conklin, of the L E & W railway, for gathering up small pieces of coal below the coal docks, occurred this afternoon The coal had been discarded by the railroad, and was of no value whatever to the company.

When the court was cleared for action at 1 o'clock, the scene presented was one of interest For the first time in the history of police court in Lima a woman appeared as attorney in the case She was plucky Miss Jones, the lieutenant of the Salvation Army The court room was crowded with curious spectators Folk, who is a member of the Salvation Army, pleaded not guilty to the charge of stealing the coal After all the evidence in the case was heard, Miss Jones arose and pleaded for the defendant In the progress of her plea, she seemed to forget her environments, and her voice rang out shrill and clear in an eloquent appeal for the man, who, hungry and in need of fire, had gathered up a few pieces of coal along the railroad in order to cook the mite of food he had for his family. She brought the case out in all the startling phases of poverty, and caused the tears to spring to the eyes of the woman present

Her appeal was eloquent, pathetic, and one which experienced lawyers might well envy

The mayor was touched, and dismissed the case, with instructions that the defendant pay the cost This is but one of the many minor offenses brought up regularly by the man in the employ of the L E. & W. It is disgusting.

ENJOYING VACATION.

R D. Routson, of the fire station, is enjoying a vacation Frank DeVoe is working in his place

CASE CONTINUED

The case of George Lowery, charged with disorderly conduct, was continued until to-morrow, owing to the absence of the City Solicitor, who is out of the city

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe H F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

Born to Dr and Mrs A W. Kahle, of West Spring street, this morning, a ten-pound baby boy.

Don't fail to read the want ads in THE NEWS. You will find something there of interest to you. tf

F. E. NOLAND, DENTIST.

Rooms 1 and 10 O'Connor Block, Second Floor, North Main Street

-:EUREKA CORNICE WORKS.:-

450 South Main Street.

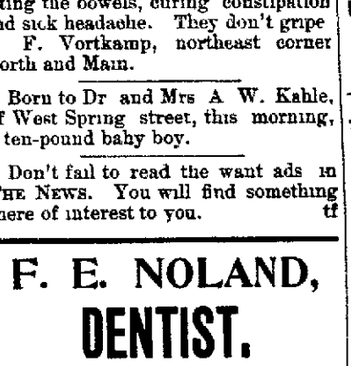
Gravel Roofing from $3.50 to $7.50 PER SQUARE.

New 'Phone 221

JACOB KISSEL

Dealer in Fresh Salt and Smoked Meats, Fish, Poultry and Game in season

126 W. High St. Both 'Phones No. 192.



Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound.

Bonafide guarantee to cure all chronic diseases, as kidney and liver, rheumatism, sick and nervous headache, female complaint, indigestion and all constipation of the bowels. Price 25c, 50c and $1.00

ENTERPRISE DRUG STORE.

237 North Main St.

FAUROT OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8.

MATINEE AND NIGHT.

Here Comes the big one

AL. W. MARTIN'S

Big spectacular production of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

The eminent minstrel star

-:- MILT G. BARLOW AS UNCLE TOM -:-

The only legitimate organization now properly presenting this Ideal American Drama. 60 people. An entire train of special cars

HEAR! The Pickaninny Band The Creole Girls' Band The Imperial White Band SEE!

20 Ponies, Donkeys Oxen, Mules, Horses, Burros 20

See the giant colored boy 8 feet tall, 17 years of age

Grand Free Street Parade.

Matinee Prices—Children 10c Adults 25c. Evening Prices—25c, 35c and 50c

FAUROT OPERA HOUSE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10.

The society event of the season introducing the accomplished stage beauty

MISS BELLE ARCHER

—IN—

HOYT'S

Most Amusing Satirical Comedy, Elaborately Staged, Perfectly Played

A CONTENTED :-: WOMAN.

New Costumes, New Music, New Songs, New Scenery, New Dances, Pretty Girls, Etc,

Reserved seats on sale at Melville's Friday Morning.

Prices—25c, 50c and 75c; boxes $1.00.

MONEY TO LOAN

at the Very Lowest Rate of Interest and on Short Notice. We have a large amount of money to loan on long time, in sums of $500 and upwards, on city property and improved farm lands, with privilege of paying part or all at any interest paying day. Persons wishing Cheap Money on Easy Terms will find it will be to their interest to call. City Property, Vacant Lots and Farms for sale on Small Payments.

C. H. FOLSOM,

Real Estate and Loan Broker, Rooms Nos. 2 and 3 Holmes Block, Lima.

RHEUMATIC! A Guaranteed Cure for Rheumatism for sale by Hover's and J. N. Cunningham. mtdy

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Professional and Business Cards

HOTELS.

Grant's Florentine Hotel, opposite C., H. & D. depot. Hotel and Restaurant. Popular prices. Elegantly furnished rooms.

The New Cambridge opp P Ft W & C R R. H. & D., L. E. & W. and Lima Northern stations. A. S. Manhard Prop. Popular prices.

The Sherrod, E Market street, Lima, Ohio Open all hours. Rates, $2. Steam heat and electric lights. J. W. H. Attleberger Propr.

INSURANCE.

G. F. Kemmer & Co., General Insurance Agents, rooms 1 & 2 Opera Block Lima, O.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER.

J. C. Musser, Livery, Hack and Transfer Line, No. 18 southwest corner Public Square. Telephone 48, both lines.

DENTISTS.

Dr. McIndoo fills teeth painlessly by electricity. Both 'phones. Cincinnati Block.

PIANO TEACHERS.

Lynn B. Dana, Teacher of Piano and Theory. Studio, rooms 11 and 12, over City Book Store.

PIANO TUNERS.

C. F. Weakley, tuner and repairer of pianos. Satisfaction guaranteed. 218 North Main.

Five hundred stoves wanted—to store by the City Truck and Storage House. Household goods moved. E. Stickney, 428 E. Main street. New 'phone 306.

TAILORS.

Joseph Bletzacker Merchant Tailor, rooms 8 and 9 Satterthwaite block, for your spring suit or trousers.

J. W. McDonald, the Tailor, Telephone for Contentorium. No. 403 N. Main street.

Call on the Lima Ice & Coal Company for Pure Spring Water Ice. 'Phones 164 or 481.

UPHOLSTERING

Neatly done by John Reuthe, at 112 East North Street, Lima, Ohio.

WATCHMAKER.

Chas. Tucker, Watchmaker. Watches Clocks and Jewelry repaired. No. 111 East High, opp. Hoover Bros.

BANKS.

The Commercial Bank, Samuel A. Baxter Cashier, Lima, Ohio. Bonds, Mortgages, Investments, General Banking.

CHEAP CASH GROCERY.

We have a nice stock of staple and fancy groceries at lowest prices. Country produce a specialty. Give us a call. Tabler & Zimmerman, 301 South Main street. 'Phone 16.

DAIRY STATIONS.

J. H. Berryman, dairy products of all kinds. Free delivery. New Phone 150. 108 West Market street.

EAT BOWERS' BREAD.

It is always the best. It needs no false claims to attract attention to it.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT SURGEONS.

Dr. A. F. Knisely, Eye, Ear and Throat Surgeon, rooms 3 and 4, Cincinnati Block, Lima, Ohio. Bell Telephone 482. No charge for consultation.

FLORIST.

Mrs. E. E. Rogers, Florist. Designing a specialty. Fresh-Cut Flowers daily. 'Phone 208. 301 West Market street, Lima, O.

FURNITURE, ETC., WANTED.

Highest prices paid for second hand furniture, carpets, stoves, watches and jewelry and cast-off Gents' clothing. Bargains in second hand goods and safes at 128 East Market St. Give me a call and be convinced. A. R. Atkinson.

HATTERS.

Chas. E. Christie, manufacturer and renovator of Men's Hats. Silk Hats remodeled. Silk and Stiff Hats to order. 127 E. High st.

OLD RELIABLE MUSICAL REPAIRER.

All kinds of musical instruments repaired and tuned, and work guaranteed. Filling orders a specialty. G. W. Vogle, 109 E. Fourth St.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

C., H. & D. R. R.

In effect July 16, 1899 at 4:45 o'clock a. m.

SOUTH.

2 arrives daily		2.27 a m
2 leaves "		2:32 a m
" "	except Sunday	5.45 a m
4 arrives "	" "	9.40 a m
4 leaves "	" "	9.45 a m
6 arrives "		12.30 p m
6 leaves "		12.35 p m
8 arrives "		4:00 p m
8 leaves "		4:05 p m
10 arrives "		9.50 p m
10 Sunday only, leaves		7.48 a m

NORTH

1 arrives daily, except Sunday		8 20 a m
1 leaves " " "		8.25 a m
3 leaves "		5 55 a m
5 arrives "		11 40 p m
5 leaves "		11.55 p m
7 arrives "	except Sunday	4.30 p m
7 leaves " "	"	4 35 p m
9 arrives "		8.00 p m
9 arrives "		1 25 a m
11 leaves "		1.35 a m
11 Sunday only, arrives		7:40 a m
" " leaves		7:48 a m
" " arrives		10.35 p m

P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

New Time Card, taking Effect June 26, 1898.

EAST FROM LIMA.

4 Daily	7.35 a m
6 Daily	8:30 a m
8 Daily except Sunday	11:25 a m
10 Daily except Sunday	3.15 p m
12 Daily	9.30 p m
14 Daily	10:50 p m

WEST FROM LIMA

1 Daily	3 00 a m
3 Daily	8.35 a m
5 Daily except Sunday	9:50 a m
7 Daily	2.50 p m
9 Daily except Sunday	6 10 p m

D. & L. N. R. R.

(In effect Aug 15 1898.)

GOING NORTH

1 Daily	6 25 a m
3 Vestibuled express daily ex. Sun.	11 30 a m
5 leaves daily, Napoleon and Columbus accommodation	6 30 p.m

GOING SOUTH

2 leaves daily ex Sunday Napoleon and Columbus accommodation	7 00 a m
4 Daily ex. Sunday	1 22 p m
6 Express, daily ex. Sunday	7 28 p m
8 Sunday only	12 20 a m

ERIE R. R.

In effect June 26, 1898.

WEST.	DEPART
Vestibule limited, daily for Chicago and the West	11 22 a m
Mail express, daily for Chicago and the West	1.12 a m
Express, daily except Sunday, for Chicago and the West	9:10 a m
Mail freight, daily ex. Sunday	7.00 a m
Fort Wayne Fargo lim'd express, daily except Monday	4.59 p m

EAST.	
Vestibule limited, daily for New York and Boston	9 02 p m
Express, daily except Sunday	3.24 p m
Express, daily for New York	3:41 a m
Mail freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a m

OHIO SOUTHERN R. R.

In effect May 22, 1898

TRAINS SOUTH.	TRAINS NORTH.
No. 1 leaves 8:45 a m	No. 2 arrives 11 05 a m
No. 3 leaves 3:30 p'm	No. 4 arrives 9.30 p m

Nos. 1 and 3, leaving Lima at 8:45 a. m. and 3:30 p. m., make direct connections at Spencer south and southeast. Baggage checked through from any residence in Lima to any point on or reached via the Southern. For further information address, or call up city office, 76 Public Square, Telephone 48.

F. E. FISHER,
Gen. Pass. Agt. O. S. Lima, O.

L. E. & W. R. R.

In effect Sept. 5, 1897.

WEST.

[illegible]	8 45 a m
[illegible]	9.50 a m
[illegible]	1:20 a m
[illegible]	2:05 a m
[illegible]	3:45 p m
[illegible] accommodation's, leaves	4:30 p m

EAST.

[illegible]	7:20 a m
[illegible]	1:25 p m
[illegible]	1.45 p m
[illegible]	7.15 p m
[illegible]	7:20 p m
[illegible] accommodation's, arrives	8.30 p m

STORY OF CUBA'S FLAG

Designed by Gen. Lopez Who Died in Defending It

Few persons know the history and meaning of the flag of Cuba. Here side by side with the Philadelphia Ladies' Fair is seen everywhere floating proudly with the stars and stripes entwined with them in windows of the world's fair, side on the crest of patriots. The American flag is the history of America. When we look upon it we read how thirteen daring colonies fought for liberty and of the growth of a mighty nation. Every star and stripe is replete with meaning. A reporter called at the house of Dr. John Guiteras of the University of Pennsylvania, celebrated as a physician and as a citizen of Philadelphia, a representative of the Cuban junta. He asked the doctor for an explanation of the ensign of the country. The story was not disappointing. It was interesting and fascinating. It dated back to the days of romance and adventure when Gen. Narciso Lopez, some time officer in the Spanish army, afterward revolutionist and filibuster, first championed the cause of Cuba Libre. Though born in Venezuela Lopez loved his adopted people. Seeing the oppression and misery under which they groaned he resigned his commission in the ranks of Spain and came to the United States. Here he secretly organized an expedition with which to conquer the Pearl of the Antilles and free it from the heavy yoke of the mother country. Dr. Guiteras seemed pleased to tell the story of his flag. "I have never seen it published in the United States," he said. "The flag was designed by Gen. Lopez in 1851 when for the second time he invaded Cuba. It was first raised at Cardenas in that same year. The five stripes stand for the five departments into which Cuba was then divided. The colors of the American flag and the lone star were adopted because this movement of Gen. Lopez had some tendency to annexation. Texas formerly the Lone Star state had had her ambition gratified. She had been admitted to the union six years before. The Cuban flag indicated the general's wish that this lone star new risen, should soon also be placed among the others on the glorious ensign of the United States. When Lopez was asked why he had placed the star on a red field instead of on a blue he said: 'I want to be a rebel in everything even against heraldry.' The original designs and the first Cuban flag ever made are at present in the possession of Narciso A. Villaverde, a Cuban patriot of New York city. "You may also say," said Dr. Guiteras, "that there is some question as to the shade of blue of the Cuban flag. The Cubans seem to prefer a light blue, but I have always maintained that the colors should be those of the American flag.

So the story of the flag of Cuba Libre is the story of the beginning of her struggle against oppression. Forty-eight years ago it seemed as though the efforts of Gen. Lopez had been in vain. His expedition failed. A year or so after he raised the lone star over the captured citadel of Cardenas he was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, carried to Havana and garroted.

English Clergymen's Sons.

The prolific Mr. Douglas Sladen says, in St. James Budget, has an interesting article in last week's Church Bells on the work done for England and the empire by the sons of the clergy. In the course of it he writes: "It has been said of the army that the best officers are English, the best sergeants Scotch and the best privates Irish. In the making of England the sons of clergymen have done the yeoman's service performed for our army by the Scotch sergeants. There have been enormous numbers of them, men of backbone who have grimly, silently and without recognition formed part of the irresistable phalanx of pioneers who have carried our drum beat and our red flag across the world. It has always seemed to me that the sons of the clergy and the Judges are apt to have an unusual amount of spirit and virility. It looks as if the suppression of natural instincts by the holders of these, the most sacred and responsible offices in the community, found its vent in their sons. Judges' sons are proverbially wild at Oxford. Sons of clergymen to their honor—for wildness at college generally implies expense—do not sow wild oats at the universities, but lead adventurous lives in the colonies." The article elaborates the fact that a large number of empire makers, such as Warren Hastings, Drake and Nelson, were all sons of clergymen.

Fishes Live Hundreds of Years.

There seems hardly any limit to the age of fish of many kinds. Carp are known to have lived 200 years and over, while the case of the Russian pike that was caught a few years ago with a gold band around its tail on which the date 1546 was imprinted is well known. There are gold fish that have belonged to one family over sixty years and do not now appear much larger than when originally placed in the aquarium, though they are every bit as lively as ever. In the royal aquarium of St. Petersburg there are fish today that are known to have been there at least 150 years. Some of them are five times as big as when first captured, others have not grown an inch.

Indian Shrewdness.

A band of Sioux Indians paraded the streets of St. Louis with thirty car loads of ponies they had brought in by rail and after thus exciting public interest sold their stock at public sale, obtaining prices which caused them to return to the reservation for another lot of ponies.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

BUILDING RAILROADS IN THE FAR NORTH.

The White Pass and Yukon Line Is Almost Completed. American Capitalists Are Pushing Development Enterprises in Alaska.

(Special Letter.)

THE White Pass & Yukon railway is a line from Skaguay, Alaska, to Fort Selkirk, dominion of Canada. This line will be constructed in three divisions by as many companies incorporated under separate and independent charters. The Pacific and Arctic railway and Navigation company will build the line from Skaguay to the summit of White Pass at the international boundary, a distance of 19.041 miles. This company is, of course, incorporated in the United States. Between the international boundary and the sixtieth parallel, which is the dividing line between British Columbia and the dominion of Canada, the road will be built by the British Columbia Yukon Railway company, incorporated by special act of the colonial legislature at Victoria. From and beyond the sixtieth parallel the road will be built by the British Yukon Mining, Trading and Transportation company, incorporated in special act of the Canadian parliament at Ottawa. All the construction work of these three local systems will be carried by the Pacific Contract company. S. H. Graves of Chicago is president of this company and also of each of the three local companies named. E. C. Hawkins, formerly of Denver, is the chief engineer and superintendent of the White Pass and Yukon company. John Hislop is the assistant chief engineer and F. H. Whiting is the division engineer and superintendent of the Skaguay division.

AT THE SUMMIT OF WHITE PASS

Work was commenced on the surveys of the road early in April and track laying was begun in Skaguay in the early part of June. At the date the information for this article was forwarded, Aug. 19, twelve miles of road had been completed and put in to operation. This carried the line to a point five miles beyond a noted rock-cutting at Porcupine Hill, which will be referred to again presently.

The road starts at the wharf in Skaguay, where there is thirty feet of water at the lowest spring tides, as at present constructed it extends through the business center of the town along Broadway. In order to properly protect franchise rights the construction of the first mile of the road was rushed through in one day. By an extension of the terminal facilities another branch of the road will be run from the wharf through the border of the town along the foot of the steep bluff to the eastward. The line crosses to the west side of the Skaguay river at a point one and one half miles above the business center of the town. It recrosses the river and to gain elevation makes a loop up the narrow valley of the east fork of Skaguay river as the first loop from Skaguay. At the exit from this loop the line encounters heavy rock work at a point seven miles from Skaguay known as Porcupine Hill previously referred to. The elevation of this point is something over 700 feet above sea level and most of this elevation is reached by the road in a little more than three miles. At this second loop the line leaves the river and ascends toward the summit of the pass. At a point about fifteen and one half miles from Skaguay there will be an iron trass bridge of 250 feet span. The elevation of the pass at the summit is 2880 feet and the elevation of the track 2865 feet, there being a cut of fifteen feet for a considerable distance. The distance from Skaguay to the summit on an air line is fourteen miles.

The work has been very interesting from an engineering point of view by virtue of the fact that almost the entire way from three miles beyond Skaguay to the summit is entirely rock and there are some heavy cuts. There will be but one tunnel about 500 feet long on the entire route to the summit. The heaviest gradients will be 3.9 per cent and this gradient is obtained without a switchback. The maximum curvature will be sixteen degrees which for a narrow gauge track is not at all excessive. There will have been used when the summit is reached about 250 tons of dynamite, Judson and common black blasting powder so that one may imagine that some heavy blasting work is being done.

The gauge of track is three feet and the weight of the steel that is being laid is fifty-six pounds per yard T rail, laid upon sawed ties six inches by eight inches by six and a half feet, angle bars being used for joint splices. Everything is being done in the most substantial manner and the road is completed as the work advances. On this side of the summit there has been a shortage of gravel for ballast, it being necessary to obtain the supply from the river beds. But beyond the summit there are some very fine gravel deposits which will enable the company to provide an excellent road bed. Work on the interior from the summit to the lakes has just commenced and upon this division the work will encounter mainly gravel and rock with light to heavy work in places.

As a present completed the road is in operation beyond one of the most difficult points which the pack trains had to pass during the days of heavy transportation of would be Klondikers. It is expected that by the 20th of September the entire road will be completed and in operation from Skaguay to the summit of White pass. The road is now and has been for some time carrying freight and as soon as the passenger coaches arrive passenger traffic will begin. Arrangements have already been made with packers so that freight carried to the end of the line as now constructed and in operation will be taken and carried onward through the pass to the lakes where it meets steamboat navigation. The first consignment of freight receipt blanks were shipped from Seattle a few days ago and the freight business is now being strictly attended to.

A large barge left Seattle on Aug. 18 having besides a quantity of rail and lumber ten flat cars, three locomotives, one baggage and passenger, and one passenger coach. The latter are the first passenger coaches that will arrive in Alaska. They should reach there about Aug. 27 and will be immediately placed in service. These three locomotives with the two already there will make five locomotives in service and preparations are now being made for letting a contract for the construction of several large consolidated locomotives for heavy service. There are at present under construction in Seattle thirty box cars and twenty flat cars. One of each class will be set up complete upon its trucks and shipped, but the remainder will be framed and shipped in knocked-down condition, the trucks being set up ready to be placed under the cars as soon as they are unloaded at Skaguay. There is a round house already completed at Skaguay and extensive machine shops are in course of construction, to be equipped with machinery, such as lathes, drill presses, planers, wheel presses, etc., with a power plant to operate the same.

JEWISH LONGEVITY

Statistics Show Hebrews Live Longer Than Other Civilized Races

Probably few persons outside statistical circles are aware of the fact that the Jews are considerably longer lived than any other civilized race. Of 100,000 Hebrews born on the same day there will be 50,684 males and 49,316 females. At the end of the first year the 100,000 Jewish infants will have established in a most remarkable way their superiority in point of vitality, for only 8,091 will have died, as compared with 14,192 in the English experience and 16,706 Americans. Striking as this difference is, it will be found to be practically maintained throughout the later stages of life. At the end of five years only 12,844 Jewish children out of the 100,000 will have died, while out of a similar number of English children 24,679 will have joined the great majority, and America will still keep her bad pre-eminence with 26,912 angels. Making a leap to middle-age, the deaths at 50 years of age will have been 26,519 Jews as compared with 49,079 English, and at the age of 65 the mortality returns will stand as 37,442 and 66,110 respectively. But the full force of the comparison is hardly seen until the point of extreme old age is reached. At 85 years no fewer than 25,135 of our Jews will be still living, while the survivors of the English band will be a meager 5,566. Besides the curious reversal of the usual proportion of males and females there is another unique feature in the Jewish statistics. The general experience is that the average duration of life is higher with the female than with the male. The opposite is the case with the Jews. Of the 25,135 Jewish survivors at the age of 85 there will be 16,225 men and only 8,910 women, a percentage of 64.60 males and 35.40 females. The English experience shows that at that age 59.90 per cent of the survivals will be females and 40.10 males. London Daily Mail.

CHEW HOUSE GERMANTOWN

This stately old mansion known as the Chew House is situated at Chew

den Germantown where Washington on the morning of October 4, 1777, concealed by a fog and moving in silence surprised the British picket encamped in a field nearby. The British veteran, Musgrave, detaching a part of his regiment to support the battalion of light infantry, intrenched himself with six companies in the "Chew House" and barricaded its lower windows and doors. While the cannon of the Americans were too light to breach its solidly built walls, the exterior bears evidence of a bold attack.

Some bachelors voluntarily join the ranks of the Benedicts and some are drafted.

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Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company

WHAT DO YOU WANT.

If you want help—a situation, have something to sell or rent, or if you wish to buy something, remember that a "want" in the NEWS costs much less than in any other paper and will bring you more answers than in all the other papers in the aggregate. If you want a girl, you are sure to find a good one through a "want" in THE NEWS. A lady had a want in the Times a week and got no girl. She placed it in THE NEWS, and before 8 p. m. had several applications and secured a first class girl.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain orders, tickets may be obtained by any person, whether a member of the Order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

TO SARATOGA, N. Y.—August 1st and 2d, account Young People's Christian Union, C. E. Church. Return limit August 10th, with privilege to extend until August 31st.

TO PITTSBURG, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 17th and 18th good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address C. F. KIMBALL, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. H. & D. EXCURSIONS.

Toledo every Sunday via C., H. & D. only, $1 for the round trip.

Religious Meeting, Elmwood Park, Vermillion, O., August 22, 1898.—Agents of the C., H. & D. Ry. north of and including Dayton will sell tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold August 21st to 23d inclusive, good going, date of sale, good returning from Vermillion up to and including August 31st, 1898.

Omaha and Return.—Every day until Oct. 15 the C., H. & D. Ry. will sell round trip tickets at $30.50.

Kansas City, Mo., and Return.—Every day until Oct. 15 the C., H. & D. Ry. will sell round trip tickets at $17.00.

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IN THE ODD CORNER.

QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

The Automobile Woman—Magic Vegetable Patch—Lettuce Comes Up Two Days After Planting—Relic of Napoleon—Belonged to a Bourgogne Victim.

The Eagle of the Falls.

Empress of the broad Missouri!
Towering in thy storm-rocked nest,
Facing on the wild waves' fury—
Ominous is thy place of rest.

Lofty trees thy throne embowering,
Gloomy gulf around thine isle,
Mists and spray above thee showering,
Guard thee from the hunter's wile.

Walls of snow-white foam surround it,
Crowned with rainbows pure and bright,
While the flinty rocks that bound it
Guard thy mansion day and night.

No Alhambra's royal splendor,
Palaces of Greece or Rome,
Can boast of hues so tender
As of walls of snow-white foam.

Yet this lofty scene of wonder
Never disturbs thine eagle gaze
Nor its mighty voice of thunder
Is the music of thy days.

Of its voice thou art not weary,
Of its waters dost not tire;
Ancient as thine own loved eyry,
Was the chorus of thy sire.

Songs of rapture loudly swelling
Round the monarch on his throne,
But the music of thy dwelling
Chants the praise of God alone.

Let sultanas boast their fountains,
Gardens decked with costly flowers,
'Twas the Hand that built the mountains
Formed for thee thy forest towers.

Queens may boast their halls of lightness
Blazing with the taper's rays—
Crystal lamps of colored brightness,
Dazzling to their feeble gaze;

He who made the moon so lovely,
Called the stars forth every one,
Spread thine azure dome above thee,
Radiant with its peerless sun!

The Automobile Woman.

The smart and sporty Parisian has now not only to think of her golfing gown, her tailor-made walking gown, her bicycle costume, but she has her automobile gown—perhaps the most important of all, for a promenade en automobile without being properly dressed for it is a chic sort of misery, writes Katharine De Forrest in Harper's Bazar. Privately I am not at all sure that automobiles in any costume are an unmixed joy. We none of us envied Baroness von Zuylen, the only woman in a party of thirty starting our yesterday morning on the race to Amsterdam and back. She wore a very good-looking gown of gray mixed goods, with a dark blue jacket. Like all the other engineers—or chauffeurs, as they are called here; a word that is fast becoming immortalized as slang—her eyes were protected by enormous blue-glass goggles. The dust in a race is something frightful I am told.

French tailors are beginning now to make a specialty of gowns for the automobile. They are generally in gray, dark blue or green, and covert-coating seems to be the favorite material. The coats are smart, with many pockets and large and beautiful buttons. Nearly every chauffeuse is provided with a long supple redingote, trimmed with a volant en forme. The hat, it goes without saying, is as simple as possible, is generally felt, and is worn with a thick veil.

The cost of an automobile car remains somewhat prohibitive except to the well-to-do, but amongst the moneyed and leisured class its growing popularity is without question. Although not yet quite a "common object" either of the countryside or of the city streets, the motor-car is gradually but steadily emerging from the phenomenal to the familiar stage. Members of a London, England, club devoted to its cult frequently organize excursions, somewhat upon picnic lines, and of the pleasanter description. Mr. Frank Butler, honorary treasurer of the Automobile club of Great Britain, recently entertained the members owning motor-cars, and friends riding with them, on his houseboat, the Dolce Far Niente, stationed at Shiplake. About three hundred invited guests had lunch in the marquee. Several of the members drove in their cars to Oxford next day, returning to Henley in the evening, and arrived in London on Monday.

Relic of Napoleon.

From the Boston Transcript: Mlle. Marie Poncy, who lost her life by the sinking of the French steamer La Bourgogne, was a governess in the family of a wealthy dry goods dealer of Manhattan and she was a young woman of exemplary life. While she lived in Brooklyn she attended the little French church at Woodhaven under the ministrations of Pastor Lador. She intended to spend the summer with friends in Paris and Geneva, and when she sailed on the vessel she was overjoyed at the chance of seeing relatives whom she had not visited since her arrival in this country. Miss Poncy left in the residence of her friend, Mrs. Jacquard, a number of books, sheets of music and other possessions, which she intended to use on her return to this country. The fact that she expected to come home soon was evidenced last night, when Mr. Jacquard found among her effects one of the most prized treasures, namely, a portion of the cockade worn by Napoleon at the battle of Rivoli on Jan. 14, 1797. Napoleon had been only married to Josephine about a year then and he gave her his plumes worn at the battle as a keepsake. When he went to Egypt the duchess of Saxe-Gotha sent Mr. De la Lande to Josephine for some souvenir of the great general, and Josephine gave the messenger the plume and told its story. A portion of it was given to Miss Poncy's father and he had it framed in a gold medallion. This was the treasure of the poor young woman who sailed on the Bourgogne, and, fearing that it might go astray, she had left it, with her other effects, with her friends, the Jacquards. The memento, which is labelled "Fragment du panache de Bonaparte a la Bataille de Rivoli, le 14 Janvier, 1797," will be expressed with the other effects to Miss Poncy's sister in Geneva. The family regards the keepsake as priceless.

Magic Vegetable Patch.

A hot water geyser in the upper geyser basin of Yellowstone park, has been turned to practical use by building a hothouse over it and thereby enabling several crops to be raised yearly, where otherwise such a thing would be impossible, because of the almost daily frosts in this region. The structure was built by W. P. Howe. It is roughly made, and is 25x50 feet. A stream of hot water flows from a five-inch hole in the southern end of the building, passing out the other end. The temperature of the water lacks only eight degrees of the boiling point, and the house is kept at a tropical heat constantly.

The rich soil, the sun's light and the condensation of steam from the hot water make an ideal combination for the growth of vegetation. Lettuce, it is said, comes up from the dry seed in two days, and good-sized heads of lettuce were gathered in from fifteen to eighteen days after planting. In twenty-eight days a head of lettuce measured twenty-two inches across, and the condensation of the steam would even break down the larger leaves with the weight of water upon them. Cucumber vines grow from twenty-five to thirty-five feet in length in less than sixty days, without being watered, except for the moisture in the air. On some of the cucumber vines five full-sized cucumbers were gathered from a single joint. Three pails of water have been sufficient for watering the plants in the greenhouse on even the hottest day.

Hunting Spanish Gold.

As a matter of fact, Spanish gold, strewn on the floor of the sea, has done much to improve the art of the diver. Before the armada year was out we began to search for the treasure the wrecked ships were supposed to contain, and these efforts were renewed from time to time down to the present century. One of the first to try his luck was the marquis of Argyle. He sent to Glasgow for a diver, and several descents were made to the ships sunk off the island of Mull. The diver's want of success was no doubt due to the rudeness of his apparatus. It is said that air was supplied to him by means of a leather pipe, but it is not likely that he was able to remain under water more than two or three minutes at a time. Some eighty years later another attempt was made at the same ships, this time with a rough kind of diving bell. After a great deal of trouble three guns were brought up, and then the operations were finally abandoned. It may help to thrill some of the tourists who visit these northern seas to know that under their sliding keels lie Spanish ships and unknown quantities of Spanish gold.

A Whitstable driver named Gann is said to have had a pretty piece of luck, late in the present century, with one of the ships of the armada. Business took him to Galway, and one night, over a pipe with the fishermen, he heard the local tradition that a Spanish ship lay off the coast. Gann made terms with a man who said he knew the whereabouts of the wreck, and after several weeks of patient searching with grapnels they came upon traces of a ship. Gann went down in his diving dress and found a large quantity of Spanish dollars. They had been packed originally in barrels, but the wood had rotted away, leaving the gold stacked in the shape of barrels. The diver, with his share of the money, built a row of houses in his native place, and if anybody doubts the truth of the story let him go to Whitstable and ask for Dollar row.

Lassoed Out of the Mud.

Thomas Grant, editor of a trade paper in San Francisco, in a fit of despondency determined to end his life. Going out to Bernal Heights, he stabbed himself several times with a penknife and lay down to wait for death, which did not come. Then he walked to a near-by creek with a muddy bottom and threw himself in. He quickly sank to his waist and was slowly going deeper when he was observed by someone who called an officer. The policeman, an expert with the lasso, got a rope and with one dexterous throw got the line over Grant's shoulders and hauled it tight over the man's arms before he could throw it off. Then he was hauled ashore, partially divested of his coating of sticky mud, and sent to the hospital, where he is now in a more cheerful frame of mind.

Center of American Population.

In 1790 the center of population of the United States was a point twenty-three miles east of Baltimore. In 1820 it was about sixteen miles north of Woodstock, Va. In 1840 it had reached a point sixteen miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va. In 1860 it was twenty miles south of Chillicothe, O. In 1870 it had reached the neighborhood of Cincinnati, and today it is not far from Westport, Ind. The center of area of the United States is in northern Kansas. Accordingly the center of population is three-fourths of a degree south and more than seventeen degrees east of the center of area.

Suitable.

Friendly Visitor (to little boy)—"Why, Coxey, what nice-looking trousers you have on!" Coxey—"Yes, ma'am; I got them off a young lady friend of mine."—Life.

A MARCH ADVENTURE.

The ability to rise superior to all manner of accidents of the road is one of the qualifications of a settler in a new country.

On a chilly day in March, 1898, Mr. Vincent Bordie of Camas Prairie, Wash., was riding and swimming his horse across the swollen current of the Klickitat river. The horse struck his knee against a sunken boulder and floundered against it. In another moment he was rolling over and over down the stream, carried away by the rushing torrent.

Mr. Bordie sought to free himself and make an independent struggle to reach the shore, but his feet were fast in the stirrups, and he could not pull them out.

At one moment he was above water and at another beneath it; sometimes the horse was on top, and sometimes the man. Bordie resolved to put an end to this state of things, and succeeded in drawing his knife from his pocket, intending to cut the stirrup straps. However, before he could cut them his feet came free of the stirrups and he struck out for the shore.

He found the bank steep and rocky, affording him no foothold or handhold. He was out of breath, and was swept downward along the bank. By and by he came to a tree whose branches overhung the water; he seized a branch and clung to it until he had regained his breath.

While hanging here he looked about him, and across the river, on the opposite bushy bank, he saw his horse caught in the bushes and unable to rise, but clear of the water. Bordie, by the aid of his branch, now felt that he could get ashore, but he was not the man to leave his horse in such a situation.

He climbed up on the branch far enough so that he could remove his clothes, and took them all off, having no fancy for swimming in dangerous water with his clothes and boots on. When they were laid off he dropped into the river again, and swam over to where his horse was. He unsaddled the animal, assisted it to rise, mounted it, and picked out the best place he could find to swim his horse back across the river.

He got across with some difficulty, and, still mounted, as a frontiersman should be, but a little cold in the March wind, rode on down the stream in search of his clothes. He found them, put them on, and continued his journey as if nothing had happened

The Oldest Forename.

In ancient times people had one name only, as Adam or David, and in order to distinguish persons of the same name it was the custom to affix the description "son of" Isaac or Jacob, as the case might be. Thus we get Solomon ben David among the Hebrews, and Evan ap Richard among the Welsh, to quote two examples. Although the argument that those names were not strictly "forenames" is not within weight, yet it is reasonable to accept them as such, seeing that the appellation had to be supplemented by another for the sake of distinction; we are, therefore, entitled to include them within the scope of the question. Adam and other early Biblical names are regarded as the oldest for obvious reasons, but excluding these, the choice falls upon Marmaduke, which is the modern rendering of the ancient Chaldean Marduk and Merodach, the god who interceded constantly between the angry Ea and the humble Damkina, his father and mother. The Romans used both forenames and family names and of the former two that date back about 2,500 years are still with us, namely, Marcus and Lucius, represented in modern tongues by Mark and the feminine Lucy. The old form "Marcus" is still retained in some families.

Color Photography.

Ever since the discovery of Daguerre there has been an eager desire to record by photography the colors as well as forms of nature. Colored pictures have been made by what is called "triple heliochromy," the making of three negatives of the same object through differently colored screens—red, green and violet—and then by a process of printing from the three negatives, producing a colored picture. A later and simpler method is invented by Dr. Joly, by which the picture is made through a screen ruled with lines of orange, yellowish green, and blue, so close together that the separate lines cannot be seen. A transparency is printed from this negative, and covered with a glass ruled with red, green and violet lines; and when the lines of two are properly placed the separate colors recombine and the transparency shows the colors of the original. Photographs made by "triple heliochromy," when viewed through the kromscop or chromoscope—an instrument something like a stereoscope—appear not only in their natural colors, but in the true relief of nature, that is, as if solid and real.

Indorsed.

Patent Medicine Man—I don't know whether to publish this testimonial or not. His Partner—What is it? Patent Medicine Man (reads)—Your cough sirup has been used with wonderful success on my boy, aged 10. He confesses that he would rather go to school any time than take your preparation.—Puck.

Just the Thing.

"Did the soldiers appreciate those nightshirts we sent them?" "I should say so; they used them to clean their guns."—Chicago Record.

Usually the more a man is wrapped up in himself, the colder he is.

GIVES THEM THE LIE.

ENEMIES OF RUSSIA REPULSED BY MURAVIEFF.

He Has Made Himself Immortal—The "Barbarians" of Northern Europe the First to Present Plans for Universal Peace and Good Will.

MICHAEL Muravieff has made himself immortal. He is the first statesman to propose a universal peace by the dismantlement of all the armies of Europe. Pope Leo XIII. proposed the same thing long ago, but that was only to be expected, as every Christian ecclesiastic must, perforce, speak for peace. But here is a man who is the nearest and most powerful adviser of the greatest autocrat of the ages striking at the very root of war. For it is believed that although Muravieff appears as the mere mouthpiece of the great czar, it is he himself who persuaded young Nicholas into taking this tremendous step.

The conquests of Alexander and Hannibal, of Caesar and Constantine, of Mohammed and Napoleon become insignificant facts of history when compared with the grand peace proposal that was uttered from the lips of Muravieff to the ambassadors of the world at St. Petersburg. While it is true that the czar will get the credit in the public discussions for the startling and eminently Christian proposal, the name of Muravieff cannot be disassociated from it. Whether it was the idea of Muravieff or of the czar history will never know. The best diplomatic talent in Washington cannot pronounce upon this difficult question. At the same time the general opinion in diplomatic circles is that the conception and the design were those of the crafty statesman rather than of the ruler of all the Russias. It is not to be expected, so say the experts in Washington, that the young czar could conceive and execute such a superb idea as that of universal peace forevermore. The brain of a Russian Macchiavelli was required to bring forward such a bold proposition, and diplomats say that were it possible of realization it would be the best and most enterprising plan ever carried out for Russia, in consideration of the present delicate situation in which that great government finds itself.

COUNT MURAVIEFF.

Who, then, is this Count Michael Muravieff, who has imbedded himself in fame as everlasting as that of the founders of great telescopes and the discoverers of principles in science? Muravieff comes of one of the most ancient and most powerful families in Russia, and has inherited from his ancestors those qualities of mind and heart which have given him the nearest and most confidential place to the throne of the Russias. The family of the Muravieffs, or the Murajeffs, while historically important in Russia from the earliest times, was brought into extreme prominence in the affairs of the empire by Catherine II., and members of the family have made distinguished reputations for themselves in China, Poland and Turkey. The Murajeffs were originally a Polish family, which had the wisdom, if such a lack of unselfish patriotism can be so called, to ally themselves with the powerful and conquering Russians. One of the most distinguished members of the family was Muravieff Amurski, so named because he forced the navigation of the Amur and seized that region. It was finally through his individual efforts annexed to Russia by treaty with China.

In 1855 it was a Muravieff (surnamed Karski) who took as prisoners General Williams and his entire staff at Kars on the capitulation of that stronghold. The present adviser of the czar and the supposed originator of the world's peace notion and army dismantlement, is the grandson of General Count Muravieff, who suppressed the Polish revolution of 1863 with such prompt, severe, even cruel means. The Muravieff of to-day was born in 1845 and from his very birth was destined for a diplomatic career. His first lessons were taught him in the gymnasium at Poltava. He was afterward sent to the University of Heidelberg, and when he was graduated from that then foremost school in Europe as a doctor of philosophy he had acquired an education which it is given to few men to possess.

Young Muravieff was learned not only in Latin and Greek and mathematics and the theories and history of philosophy and science, but he also spoke fluently every important language of civilization. That accomplishment, by the way, is usual with the cultured Russian. He can always speak the language of his vis-a-vis, who can never speak to the Russian in the Russian's tongue. But Muravieff was not only doctor in philosophy and history and languages. He studied international law and social and political science and government in general and government in particular. On leaving the hillsides of Heidelberg he was even then capable of stepping into a diplomatic position in any part of the earth and filling it capitally. Muravieff, after his graduation, traveled far and wide through Europe, seeing the peoples he had learned of out of his books and preparing himself for the great work for which he was destined from his birth.

It was only in 1864, after having become perfectly fitted for his career, that he entered upon it. In that year he was given a subordinate place in the ministry of foreign affairs and was after a little made secretary of the Russian embassy at Berlin. The appointment was a deliberate one, for Muravieff had become widely acquainted at Heidelberg with the flower of the Germanic nobility. Two years he acted as secretary in a perfectly satisfactory manner, after which he was given the same appointment at the embassy to Stockholm. In 1867 he was transferred to Stuttgart, and two years later back to Berlin. There, in the court of Prussia, he met the diplomats of the world and for six years he remained in Berlin, not wasting a drop of time in acquainting himself with the great movements of nations and absorbing information which was later to lift him up to one of the loftiest positions in the world of diplomacy.

In 1873 the count was removed to Stockholm, where he was already acquainted. The next year he made a departure to The Hague, and three years afterward, in 1877, we find him as the Russian delegate in Bulgaria, where he attended a congress to devise means of aiding the sick and wounded in battle. Meanwhile, it should have been said, the count had spent a brief time as an officer of the legation in Paris, to which city he was again sent in 1880, and after a stay there of four years he was advanced to the position of councilor of embassy at Berlin. Muravieff was now rising toward the top of his career and his ambition. In 1893 he was given the first very important position of his profession, which was the ministry to Denmark. He was charge d'affaires in Berlin at the time of Bismarck's fall, and it is said that his dispatches home concerning that matter were the admiration of the diplomats of Europe.

Some say that it was a lucky day for the count when he was given the mission to Copenhagen, for it is the custom of the imperial family to spend their summers with their cousins on the Baltic. But perhaps there was more design than chance in the appointment. At any rate, Muravieff was then given an opportunity to meet his imperial master in relations so personal and confidential as seldom fall to the lot of a Russian. Whatever has been the past career of Muravieff there can be no question that his future is bound up irrevocably with that of the czar. His appointment to the foreign portfolio last year was a surprise to the world at large, although not to those who knew how well the Muravieffs have been regarded by the czars. It matters little whether Muravieff or the czar was the originator of the peace plan. Both will go down in history with equal shares of the glory

Il Trovatore Wheel.

The "Il Trovatore" wheel, made in Germany, has a musical contrivance fixed to the handlebar and worked by the front wheel, and plays over 500 tunes. It can be stopped by a spring and set on again for half an hour, and so on, ad infinitum, until the machine wears out.

The joke you play on another fellow is a mean trick when he plays it on you.

HE WAS A GOOD HATER.

Bismarck's Likes and Dislikes and His Happy Home Life.

Bismarck once said of himself that he was "the man most hated of anybody in Europe." Unhappily, this might be said of his own country. Particularists, Ultramontanes and Socialists have never ceased to show their abhorrence of him by word and deed, forget of what he had done, with all his faults, for the greatness of Germany. On the other hand, it would be an absurdity not to admit that the contrary—so far as Prussia is concerned—is equally true. Prince Bismarck, at the height of his popularity, was the best beloved man in the Fatherland—he was absolutely adored, as no man was ever adored before him. Ample proof of this was given on the occasion of his seventieth birthday in Berlin in 1885; on the memorable afternoon when he left Berlin after his dismissal in 1890; and again, subsequently, in 1892, when, in disgrace at court, he made his triumphal progress through the empire to Vienna to assist at the nuptials of his son, Count Herbert. At the same time his best friends have often said of him that no man could hate like Bismarck. He was aware of the fact himself, and never concealed it. One day at table the conversation turned on Goethe's remarks about love. The great German poet said that life was beautified by love. Bismarck disputed the strict accuracy of these words. "Hatred," he said, "has also its duties to perform, and maintain life just as much as love. My wife is indispensable to me for 'love' and Windhorst for 'hatred.'" Dr. Windhorst, the diminutive but shrewd and clever leader of the Ultramontanes—the well-known ex-minister of the King of Hanover, was one of those political opponents against whom Bismarck's bitterest reproaches of unpatriotism were so frequently hurled. Eugen Richter, the leader of the Extreme Radicals in the Imperial Diet, one of Bismarck's greatest opponents, enjoyed a similar place in the ex-Chancellor's heart. And to sum up, nobody who ever opposed Prince Bismarck in the field of politics, or who incurred his displeasure, failed to experience the effect of his wrath. The late Herr Georg von Bunsen was practically boycotted—he and his family alike—for some time from the Berlin court and from Berlin society at Bismarck's instance. Count Harry von Arnim's public career was ruined by Bismarck, and how many other names of his political opponents could be inscribed on the list of those whose lives were ruined on account of Bismarck's hatred for them? But in his own home, around his own hearth, with his wife and children, the warmth of Otton von Bismarck's heart was felt. He had none of the German sentimentality about him, but he was affectionate and faithful to the few he loved at home. His love for his wife and children was amply repaid. They thoroughly appreciated him, and understood that it was necessary that he should have a genial, comfortable home, where he could forget the cares of business. They looked upon all those who gave him trouble as their own personal foes; they took precautions that his sleep, his repose and his hours of recreation should not be disturbed. His wish was law to them, and their chief pleasure was to see him amused and entertained.—London Telegraph.

The Depth of the Sea.

The real depth of the sea can now, by means of the ingenious instruments devised for the purpose, be ascertained with a reasonable degree of certainty. It has been thus shown that the Baltic, between Sweden and Norway, is 125 feet deep; the Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste, 130; the English Channel, 300; the Irish Sea, in the southwestern part, 2,000; the Mediterranean, east of Gibraltar, 3,100; off the coast of Spain, 6,200; by the Cape of Good Hope, 15,500. The basins of the southern hemisphere dip and rise alternatively from the equator toward the poles, causing very unequal depths of water. Captain Ross' famous experiment in this way is probably familiar to all. By throwing over a heavy weight to which a small line was attached, he succeeded in penetrating 27,000 feet, when the weight broke off without touching the bottom. It is well known, however, that greater oceanic depths than this have, of late years, been reached, and even during the exploration of the Gulf Stream under Maury soundings of the ocean were made to the depth of 34,200 feet, or more than six statute miles—a vast depth, indeed, and greater, it may be said, than the elevation of any mountain above the surface.

A Discrepancy.

"Wot's fame, anyhow?" exclaimed Plodding Pete contemptuously, as he threw aside the paper. "Dis is de t'ird picture I've seen of dat man an' no two of 'em looked alike. "Well," replied Meandering Mike, "we gotter grin an' bear it. We can't help it." "No. But I can't help raisin' my voice in protest when dey don't take half de trouble about a man's picture when he gits to be a hero as dey do when he's took for de rogues' gallery."—Washington Star.

Neighbors.

Agent—Can't I put a burglar alarm in your house? Lady—No, we don't want it. Agent—But— Lady—No, I mean it. The family across the street watches the place so closely that even a burglar could not get in without being seen.

Cruelty of Youth.

Miss Sear—I could tell of one of the heroes of the war who—who proposed to me. Young Fidgely—Which war?—Indianapolis Journal.

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STANDARD OIL

Case—Colonel Brinsmade is in New York After Testimony.

He Says That John D. Rockefeller Will be Examined—Business Methods May be Changed.

Lima is always interested in anything concerning the Standard Oil Company. Here's a dispatch from New York:

"Special Commissioner A. T. Brinsmade, of Cleveland, appointed by the supreme court of Ohio to take testimony in the action brought by Attorney-General Monnett to have the officers of the Standard Oil Company punished for contempt of court, is in this city, preparing for the hearing. When seen at his hotel Mr Brinsmade said that the examining of witnesses would be begun next Tuesday. He said farther that John D. Rockefeller would certainly be one of the witnesses but that he could not yet say what other officers of the company would be examined. The Standard Oil company officials have invited Commissioner Brinsmade to hold the hearings at the office of the company in this city, but he has declined their invitation, and said last night that unless something happened between now and next Tuesday to cause him to change his mind, that he would arrange for the use of a parlor at his hotel and hold the hearing there.

Mr. Brinsmade explained that the present action grows out of proceedings brought in Ohio in 1892 to have the charter of the Standard Oil company canceled. The court declined to cancel the company's charter, but entered orders against its carrying out certain agreements it had entered into with other companies. It is those orders which, it is alleged, the company have failed to obey. Should the court decide in the pending contempt proceedings that the officers are guilty of contempt the punishment, it is alleged, will not be more severe than imposing a fine, but a change in the methods of the Standard Oil company will have to be made to avoid subsequent punishment.

Many of Our Lady Friends

Have a mistaken idea about our stock of Dishes, in thinking they go for premiums only. There is a low cash price on every premium in our store; the quantity we buy enables us to make prices on Dinner-ware, China-ware, Lamps, etc., that deserve your careful attention. LIMA TEA CO.
71tf

All latest styles in Photos at VanDeGrift's. 71eod2w

Get your oil leases at the NEWS office.

ABOUT THE CITY.

Late News in a Condensed Form for the Busy Reader.

Vine rooms are plentiful

Hallowe'en is not afar off.

Will Lowe has returned from Chicago.

The thump of the pig skin will soon be heard.

The rain has put a quietus on all the hot waves.

Leaves are fading, the terpsichorean season is here.

Alexander Feiher, of Bryan, is in Lima visiting.

G. S. Snyder, of Detroit, Mich., is visiting in the city.

D. E. Baxter, jr., of Delphos, was in the city yesterday.

John Shapa, of Cincinnati, was a Lima visitor yesterday.

J. F. Vondouse, of Delphos, was a Lima visitor yesterday.

V. T. Bogart, of Columbus Grove, was in this city yesterday.

H. M. Scott, of Cleveland, was in the city yesterday on business.

E. H. Morrison, of Urbana, transacted business in Lima yesterday.

W. H. Harrock was called to Valparaiso by the sickness of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Will VanDeGrift left for Atlanta, Ga., this afternoon on a pleasure jaunt

Mrs. J. M Waugh is in Spencerville to-day attending a meeting of the Baptist association.

Mrs. John Thomas left for Knoxville, Tennessee, to visit her son, who is a member of Comprny C.

Mrs. Adam Sharpp, of Delphos, is being entertained by Mrs. Martin Beard, of North West street.

The gas stove manufacturers of the United States met at Cleveland yesterday and formed a combine. Now look out for an advance in prices.

Looks as if those Boston ball tossers had a lead pipe cinch on the league pennant. This is getting monotonous and if long continued will detract from the interest in the National League race.

Wallace Moore, who came home some time ago from camp on a sick furlough, and who has been very sick ever since, left yesterday for Knoxville. He is still very sick and expects to enter the hospital there.

Findlay Republican: Miss Agnes Treaster, of Lima, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Moran, on West Main Cross street. . . Miss Nelle Dunathan returned home Tuesday after a visit with relatives and friends in Lima, Spencerville and Mendon.

Call and examine VanDeGrift's Crayon, Sepia and Water Color work.

SEE HERE!

Very Important to

LADIES!

A representative of one of the best cloak houses in the East opened in our store this morning the most wonderfully fascinating collection of ultra stylish Capes, Jackets and Furs ever brought to any community.

This line is the most complete that has been put on display at any time in Lima.

TO-DAY

And to-morrow will be your only chance to have a garment made to order from any material that should suit your fancy, for the same price as a ready made garment.

The very latest thing in Fur Collarettes with tabs, that have been shown in the East, are on display.

MRS. F. LIGHT,

134 North Main Street.

INTERESTING

Is This Sub-head Column Arranged Especially for the Perusal of the Readers in a Hurry.

Prominent Visitors Coming—A Miracle at Van Wert—Bully For Mr. Welty—Ada University to be Changed—Mr. Landen Praised, and Other News of Interest to Limaites.

PROMINENT VISITORS COMING.

To-morrow afternoon a special train will arrive in Lima on board of which will be the members of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. The special will arrive over the P. F. W. & C. at 3 50 o'clock, stopping here for one hour and a half, during which time the prominent gentlemen will make a tour of the city. At 5:30 o clock the train will leave for Delphos and Van Wert. These men are en route over the P. F. W. & C., visiting the different cities along the route. This same body of gentlemen made a similar trip through this city over the C. H. & D. several years ago.

WHAT FINE BOARD WILL DO.

The Delphos Herald tells of a man living in Van Wert while feeding his chicks had been trying the experiment of mixing a little sawdust with the corn meal. He was so pleased with the experiment that he determined to give up the feeding of his hens corn meal and feed them sawdust instead. Shortly afterwards he set a hen with fifteen eggs. Last week she came off with thirteen curious looking chickens. Twelve of them had wooden legs and the other was a woodpecker.

BULLY FOR WELTY.

B. F. Welty, of Company C, Second O. V. I., the young soldier of this city who returned home some time ago on a furlough and who has been spending almost all of his entire furlough at Bluffton, returned to Lima yesterday. When Mr Welty came home THE NEWS contained quite an item concerning him. At the time he was very poor and emaciated, but he has gained nearly 20 pounds and says that he now feels like thrashing the Spanish army himself.

TO BE CHANGED

The Ada University will be converted into a seminary, thereby making it a feeder for Delaware University. Mr. H. S. Lehr will still occupy the presidency for the time being until other arrangements are made. It is said that Ada citizens do not sanction the change.

PRAISE MR. LANDEN.

The following is cribbed from the Montpelier, Ind., Herald:

"Mr. Robert Landen, one of the stockholders of the semi-steel casting works of this city, and who for three years successfully managed the plant in mention, has accepted a lucrative position in a similar capacity at Lima O. The plant of which Mr Landen now has charge of has been poorly managed since its establishment and much difficulty has been encountered in its operation. Mr. Landen is an experienced, competent steel worker, perfectly familiar with all of its branches, and it has been stated that since he has been placed in charge of the Lima steel plant much of the troubles and difficulties encountered heretofore have been cleared away and everything points to a great success."

UNFORTUNATE MISHAP.

Late yesterday afternoon Mrs Miller, of West Cairo, attempted to cross Hog creek in a buggy at the south end of Jackson street, when in some manner her horse slipped and fell into the water. The woman was badly frightened and the horse was almost drowned when rescued by several men who chanced to see the unfortunate mishap. This is not the first time that an accident of this kind has occurred at this juncture. Whenever it rains the ditch fills with water and it is thus hidden from the view to the unwary until too late. It should be remedied in some manner.

FOUR PRETTY WHITE PUPPIES.

No animals are more playful or cunning than baby canines. In the show window of Frankel Brothers, liquor dealers, near the police station, can be seen four of the prettiest little white fox terriers imaginable. They are a great attraction and enlist the admiration of every passing pedestrian.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE CANDY PALACE.
CRABB

Has decided to run the "liquor dealers' association"—out of town. Crabb is not asking for money, all that The Candy Palace wants is the moral support and patronage of the people.

Come and see what a real candy palace looks like. We make our Candy when we are not catching saloon keepers. We have thirteen saloon keepers—which is a very unlucky number—for them. Lookout for our great sale. Crabb will tell you about it. The Candy Palace, 143 South Main street. 13

Best Photos at VanDeGrift's. 71eod2w

You are seldom disappointed when you present your tickets at the Lima Tea Co. You find something there for you—something useful, something that amounts to something. We ask the public to compare the quality of our goods with those they buy elsewhere. 66tf

Probably the last Sunday excursion to Cincinnati on account of base ball, will be run next Sunday. The Cincinnati club play two games with the Clevelands on that date.

OCTOBER WEATHER.

It will be a splendid opportunity for dealers in mackintoshes, gum overshoes and umbrellas. The schedule for October is as follows. The month of October will be a month of rain, dense fogs, heavy frosts, cold and cyclonic winds. The rains at times will be very heavy. A great amount will fall at the headwaters of the Ohio, causing good rises in the Monongahela, Allegheny, Kanawha and Ohio rivers.

The winter will be an early one—a long severe winter, with good ice crops. The month of January, 1899, will be the coldest January known in this section of the country for many years.

LIMA KNIGHTS

Will Attend the Tri-ennial Conclave at Pittsburg With a Good Representation and Will Participate in the Big Parade.

Col. W. K. Boone, Chief of the Second Ohio Division, Says it Will Eclipse all Previous Events in the History of the Order—He Talks Entertainingly on the Features of the Conclave—Lima Delegations Leave Sunday Night—Names of Those Going.

Lima Knights Templar are making extensive preparations to attend their twenty-seventh tri-ennial conclave, commencing October 9th, at Pittsburg. The Smoky City is preparing to outdo herself and all other cities in the royal welcome she is making for the Knights, their wives, their daughters and their sweethearts.

Col. W. K. Boone, of this city, who was honored yesterday by receiving a telegram from the Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Ohio, stating that Mr. Boone had been appointed chief of the Second Ohio division at Pittsburg during the National conclave, in speaking about the event to THE NEWS said. "I think it will eclipse all previous conclaves. It is now estimated that 20,000 Knights will be in the parade Tuesday, among whom quite a number from Lima will be seen. The streets to be used in parade will be vacated of all vehicles from 8 a. m to 8 p. m. This is, I understand, in accordance with ordinances passed by the councils of Allegheny and Pittsburg.

General J. P. S. Gobin, the grand marshal, will have on his staff many generals in the recent war, among whom will be General Joseph Wheeler and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the popular nominee for New York's gubernatoral honors.

"The railroad people will take off all freight trains within a radius of 100 miles of Pittsburg to expediate the hauling of the 500,000 people they expect to carry. The city itself will be in holiday dress, with electricity, American colors and emblems the chief adornments. Fifth avenue in particular, in which the Masonic Temple is situated, will be a mass of decorative schemes, in many cases entirely covering the fronts of the buildings. Some of the chief electricians of the country have been called to this work, and the designs will, by the manipulation of the lights, appear to be in motion.

"The special and sleeping cars will be conveniently located, with board walks and electric lights connecting them with the nearest thoroughfare. Day and night they will be under the care of officers. The banquet hall will seat 25,000 people. The central table, at which will be seated Grand Master Warren LaRue Thomas, of Baltimore; President McKinley, officers and the toast master, prominent guests, will be elevated and the other tables will radiate from it. Only Knights Templar will be admitted on the dancing floor and these will wear full regalia."

No man in Lima is more thoroughly familiar with the features of the conclave than Col. Boone.

At one time it was thought that the Knights Templar going from Lima would charter a car, but the plan has been abandoned. The train, bearing the Lima delegation will leave here Sunday night at 9 o'clock, over the Chicago & Erie, arriving in Pittsburg Monday morning at 6:30. Those who are contemplating the trip from Lima are: H Fisher and wife, T. W. Dobbins, John Roush and wife, W. E. Gray and wife, William Melville and wife, S. D. Crites, B. Baker, J. A Anderson, Thomas Murhead, Col. W. K. Boone, G. E. Bluem, Lewis Fall and wife, C. H Jones and wife, E. H. Johns, F. A. Ditzler and wife, Frank Ewing, J. H. Blattenberg, W. W. Boyer, G. W. Core, E. L. Graft and wife, H. J. Sanders, James Britt and wife, H. C. Ruff, C. W. Hierst, H. C. Scheide and wife, A. C. Buchler, J. B. Sprague, G. R. Leist, R. O. Woods, L. D. Fletcher, A. Crawford and Samuel Collins and wife.

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THE CALIFORNIA
WINE CO.
FOR
Pure Grape Brandy
and Blackberry Wine
For Diarrhoea and Bowel Trouble. A positive cure.

Metellus Thomson
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OPENING!

Friday and Saturday.

MR. B. F. MORFOOT,

Representing the Landesman, Hirshheimer Co., the largest cloak makers in this country, employing only experienced Tailors, will be at our stores for two days only, Friday and Saturday, showing several hundred new novelties, in Ladies' Tailor Made Jackets and Capes. Special orders will be taken. Leave your measure and have a Tailor Made Garment.

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